

THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

The Second Edition.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the Country in general ; of each County in Particular, with the Families of chief note; of the Western and Northern Isles ; of the Product of the Nation for Trade, especially Fish ; of their Export and Import; of the nature of the Climate, Soil, Fountains, Rivers,

Lakes and Seas ; of the Customs of the ancient and modern Inhabitants; of the Antiquity, Independency, Government, Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical; Members of Parliament, Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Military Officers, and standing Forces of the Nation.

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THE
Eminent State
OF
SCOTLAND

PART II.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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A HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE
NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL MONUMENTS, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

BY JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ. OF THE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
AND JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ. OF THE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

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THE PREFACE.

THere having been no State of Scotland tolerably well done hitherto, it cannot be suppos'd that this should be Perfect, especially considering the narrowness of Bounds and Time allow'd for the Work. However, the best Scots Authors on the Subject have been made use of, and the Lists of Parliament-Men, Privy-Councillors, &c. were had from the proper Offices. There was a necessity of leaving out many things, and of contracting others, to make room for what is most Material, especially relating to Natural History and Subjects of Trade; which, tho' they may seem inconsiderable to some, will be valued by such as understand those Matters, and are proper for a Work of this nature.

If Families of Antiquity or Note, or any thing else considerable, be omitted in the Description of the Counties, it is no design of the Author, the best help he had of that sort was the Description of Scotland in Bleaus Atlas; which, tho' the most Exact that has yet appear'd, is known to be defective in several Counties, occasion'd by the loss of part of the
Collecti-

The Preface.

Collections, and by the Civil War, when the Work was publish'd, by the Care of that learned Judge, Sir John Scot, of Scots Tarbet. So that if any Gentlemen will be pleas'd to communicate to the Booksellers what Mistakes or Omissions they observe, or any thing else relating to the Geography, Natural, Civil, or Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom, it shall be taken care of, not only in the next Edition of this Book, but in a larger Description of Scotland in Folio, which is preparing for the Press, to be join'd with the like Description of England and Ireland, in which several learned Gentlemen are engag'd.

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The PRESENT

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SCOTLAND,

N O W

North Britain.

P A R T II.

C H A P. I.

Containing a brief Description of the Country in general.

SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of Great Britain, is bounded on the South by England, from which it is divided thus : By the River Tweed on the East Border ; by Cheviot Hills in the middle Marches ; and by the Rivers Esk and Solway on the Western Border. On the North, it is bounded by the Deucalidon Sea ; on the West by the Irish Sea, and on the East by the German Ocean.

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Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country. Polydorus Virgil makes it 480 Miles in length, wherein he agrees with all the ancient Authors, who, with Caesar, make the Isle of Great Britain 800 Miles, considering that Geographers make England 320. But we take Sir Robert Sibbald's Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of

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Scotland,

Scotland, Part 1. Book 1. Cap. 2. says, from the *Mule of Gallaway* to *Dunsbey-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 English Miles in length; and from *Ardermouth-Head*, near the Isle of *Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is a 190 English Miles in breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Cesar's* Computation as to the length of the Island we must reckon from the most Southerly part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly parts of the Isles of *Schetland* which, by Mr. *Alair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas betwixt *Orkney*, *Schetland*, and the Continent or main Land of the Island, which makes *Great Britain* 900 Miles in length.

Besides the Main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides* or *Æbuda* by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands called *Orcades* and the *Schetland* Isles called *Hethlandicæ*, besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner encircle the Kingdom; but we refer the particular Description of them to its proper place.

The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and the colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most part, cleared being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgments, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about Eighteen Hours Two Minutes, and the shortest Nights about Five Hours and Forty Five Minutes in the Continent; but in the Isle of *Skye*, about the Summer Solstice the Night is not above an hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about *June*, one may see to read all Night. Sir *Robert Sibbald* in that same *Cap.* of his *Prodromus* says, they have Nineteen Hours Day in *Orkney*, and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the Summer Solstice, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an hour past Eleven at Night, till half an hour past one in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but the Air is clearer, and not so much infested with stinking Fogs.

The Soil, tho' not generally so fruitful as that of *England* produces all things necessary for Human Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such Foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho' the Country for most part be Mountainous

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tainous, and full of Heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys, abounding with Corn and Grass, and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants encourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as its probable they may now have upon the Union. In a word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great store of good Wheat, not only for their own Consumption, but for Exportation; and they have store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as *French* Barley for Broath, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceeds those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other sorts of Corn will not grow so well, and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to Natives, but to Strangers also when us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries were they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed well; but tho' they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the *English* Pippin; nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

They have the same sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forreits of Fir, especially in the *North* and *Highlands*, where their Woods affords Masts for the greatest Men of War, tho' in some Places hard to come at, because of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Industry would soon overcome those Difficulties were there Incouragement for it.

In most places of the Lowlands, especially on this side *Forth*, the Country is but ill stor'd with Timber, occasion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the Two Nations, during which it was cut down and destroy'd, as well as in the Northern Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handsome Plantations about many Gentlemens Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with tollerable Care; so that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and inclose, this part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-trees and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fewel, as any part of the Island.

For Fewel, many parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*, tho' not generally so good for the Forge, yet sufficient for their own use that way, as also to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

The Present STATE of Part II

In the North and Highlands, they have store of Timber for Fewel, and in other places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom, and Furzes; but in some Corn Countries, where most of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and Black Cattle, except in Corn Countries, where they seldom keep any more of the latter than are necessary for Cultivation, and other domestick Uses. But it's observable that such as are bred in those Countries, are much larger than those bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in size to those of most Places in *England*; yet in general thro' the Countty, their White and Black Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, but of a more delicious taste. They export Salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts of the Country; and from thence and Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their small Black Cattle into the Lowlands and *England*, where they sell them, and being fatted, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in *Galloway*, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their Black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots and Coach-Harnells, &c. as those of *England*, but are proper enough for other uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattle of a larger size, their Hides might with Industry and Incouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own Domestick Use as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in *Galloway*, they breed great number of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wooll of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wooll in some places, especially in *Galloway*, *Twedale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Searges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockins and Cloath; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wooll affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home Consumption, but for Export, especially a coarser sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of *Europe*; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities has for many Years been with the *United Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the Antient Priviledges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the Duk

of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rotterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth, in consideration of which the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches and Maintenance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make store of Linnen, coarse and fine, Holland, Camrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things; and it must be own'd to the Reputation of the Country, whatever unmannerly Writers have said to the contrary, that many of their Women, and those of Note too, do very well answer Solomon's Character of a good Hufwife, *That they seek Wooll and Flax, and work willingly with their Hands; they rise while it is yet Night, give Meat to their Household, and a Portion to their Maidens; they lay their Hands to the Spindle, and hold the Distaff; they perceive their Merchandize is good, and their Candle goes not out by Night; they make themselves Coverings of Tapestry, and their husbands are known in the Gates when they sit among the Nobles of the Land; they make fine Linnen, and sell it, and deliver Girdles unto the Merchant; they look well to the Ways of their Household, and eat not the Bread of Idleness.* Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that there's no Hyperbole in this, since many of their greatest Ladies take care to have most of their Linnen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own and their Husbands Wearing, made in their own Houses.

In this place it's proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the Union. The stronger sort of those Plaids is the usual Cloathing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not us'd elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are us'd by those of the better sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the ancient *Goths*, when they overrun *Europe*; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids,

such as are wore ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being, not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

For variety and plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*, affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scott* Seas, it will be an unaccountable Neglect, if upon the Union that Fishery be not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a Gray Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a Blue Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer sort in Towns and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white with Veins of several Colours, and some Green, with Veins of Red and other Colours, and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmar stone and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethyists, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coal, and Amber-greece is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, as mention'd before, that there's scarce any part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Sea, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Tay*, *Clyde*, *Spy*, *Nith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, might be joyn'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island; some who have view'd the Country say it's practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of Union.

Having thus given a brief Description of the Country, we shall next consider more particularly what Materials it affords for Trade; which, by due Improvement, may very much enlarge the Wealth as well as the Strength of the United Kingdom.

C H A P. II.

Containing a more particular Account of Scotland's Product for Trade.

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with Whales which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had 20 to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East-side of that Island, where the People take them after this manner: They assemble a great number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally, upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shoar, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the Western Isles, says, that about seven or eight Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there in this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Greatness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them about eighteen Years ago overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be magnify'd with much more Ease, and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Green-Land*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skye*; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, 160 little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tireiy*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. It is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savory, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch. The Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Norvisk*, where 320 have been killed at one time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fisher-men surprize them on the Shoar, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot them,

them, and sometimes take them with Nets; the Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Chincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially in the Western Isles, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the Eastern and Northern Coasts. The Scots Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the Dutch have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in April, May and June, and continue in some places till January.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King Charles I. in Conjunction with some Merchants, and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*, but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King Charles II. and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in Europe, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some Dutch Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land Fowl; but King Charles II. being prevail'd on to send away the Dutch, it was a great loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 d. per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 s. per Barrel, and sometimes 36000 Barrels of White Herrings have been exported to France from *Clyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbarton*, and other Ports of the Kingdom to France, and other Nations, which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of Scotland and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them than from any part of England or Holland, which with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and

sooner

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sooner than the Dutch can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be out-done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, who may lie ashore at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies, many of those Bays where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing are *Brassas* Sound in *Shetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lockbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis Harries* and *Skye*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochnaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen, and in the Bays of *Altvig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. The Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Jurrah*, and others about the Coasts of *Argile*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Avran*, *Boot*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, where the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg* and *Holland*, and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or ten Days Sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the Atlantick Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and by Consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Streights*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment, so that from thence, and the Neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardly. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known, he married when 100 Years of Age, and liv'd 40 Years after, and went out a fishing to the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmary. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who, not long ago, liv'd 80 Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at 100, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683, a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the 63d Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* of

of 90 Years of Age ; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Sanna* died in his 100th Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to 103, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Furah*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillouir Maccrain*, who died above 50 Years ago, liv'd 180 Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southwicks* was 130, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Baylis Campbell* liv'd in *Furah* to 106. And about 6 Years ago a Woman, in the Isle of *Scorba*, liv'd 140 ; and one *Tairville* liv'd to 180 in *Schetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the Peoples Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a word, the Number, Safety and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade ; and the Soil being generally better than in the Neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens, and were the Inhabitants better instructed in Fishing, Manuring and Planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants ; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the Neighbouring Continent till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh Water Lakes and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skye* particularly, there are Thirty Rivers which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next place to the *Salmon Fishing* of *Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Done*, at *Aberdeen* remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace, and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Streights*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe* ; and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded Ten Livres more per Barrel in *France* partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the Navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most parts

parts of the Kingdom ; and they valu'd them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament, they forbade selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous ; and Bishop *Lesly*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they us'd in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer ; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon, for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People us'd to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution ; and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dover* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray* ; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochloumond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argile* the like ; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall* Castle, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *Northbri* and *Benbecula*.

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone, 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing ; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt ; they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal* ; but since the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers* have applied themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth* Man who us'd to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and retail'd them again from 18 d. to 2 s. 6 d. a piece, which shews the

the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *New-foundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland* is, that they are catch'd with fewer Hands and Vessels, of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well Mann'd and strong, because oblig'd to lye out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Nights.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schotland* and *Bara-head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers* and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Schotland* about the middle of *May* to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upward of Two Thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and barter Linnen, Beer, Brandy, Bread and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions, and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities they readily pay it them; by this means *Lerwick*, which about Thirty years ago consisted only of about Three Families, is now increas'd to above Three Hundred, which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with Joint-Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 *per* Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants, observe, that the further North the Fish are the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carluy* in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burden. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large size, as do *Loch-tarbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Burry Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *Skilda* or *Hirt*, where they are very large; the Isle of *Skie*, *Soubretil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Ilesay*, the Isle of *Coll*, and the Isle of *Cannay*.

The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home Consumption, several of which are all capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well fresh or salted; those call'd *Findon* Haddocks, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admired by Strangers; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. The

have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Scate, or Thorny-back, Greyhound, in Size and Shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whittings, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes and others, and *Garvie Fishes*, so call'd because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known; it's also wore next the Skin for the Palsy; the Blood mix'd with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy and fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible, such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in Three or Four pieces before they can be eat, Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them: At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Sky*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves 15 or 20 Horse Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Of Pearl, Ambergrease, Coral, Agat, and other valuable Stones.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots Pearl* here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 years, says, he has sometimes given 100 *Kix-dollars*, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots Pearl*, and that he had *Scots Pearl* as fine, clear and more transparent, than any *Oriental Pearl*; tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a Yellow Water, yet Foreigners he says covet *Scots Pearl*. The more Wrinkles there is in a Pearl Shell, the more sign he says it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl, for the smooth Shells are young and barren; therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl, for the longer they stay in the Water the more valuable they are; so that he would have no Shells taken up less than Four Inches in Length, or Two or Three in Breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold that weighs less than Five Grains, which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have time to grow and increate, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in Ten Years at least, because he has

been

been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Salt that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from Four to Fifty Crowns apiece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in Twenty Years he says there's a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder but that Pearl-Shell of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 *l.* per piece, and in a fresh Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good use in Physick, being accounted the Chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*. The Physick Preparations to be made of Pearl are found in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 428.

To this we may add Coral Red and White, and Coraline which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding Six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poyson, Malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the Running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds &c. and being Poulder'd and given to new born Children in Womens Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling-sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. For the Noble Physick Preparations of Coral, see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 422. The Islanders add a Quantity of Red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the *Diarrhæa*.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ache. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west*, *Kintyre* and *Orkney*. The several Preparations of Ambergrease in Physick, and the excellent Uses of it for recreating the Spirits,

Spirits, and Antidotes against Plague and Poyson, for strengthening the Body and helping Conception, &c. are known. For those Preparations see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 400.

Marcasites Black and White, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Startle* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Chærades. The excellent Physical Preparations of *Marcasites* may be seen at large in *Salmon's new London Dispensatory*, p. 351.

The *Lapis Cernuus*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both sides; the Natives Steep 'em in Water for some Hours, and by washing the part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattel, and for that Reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among the precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a place blasted with Lightning, which does not agree with *M. Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea shore.

The *Velumnites*, by the Natives call'd Bat-stones, grow also in those Banks of Clay, some of 'em Twelve Inches long, and tapering towards one end; they steep them in Water some Hours, and give their Horses the Water to drink for the Batts.

The *Lapis Hædicus*, or white Hætick Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skie*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea* and *Consumptions*, by making them Red hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water, which they Drink with Success; and sometimes Bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a Red Colour.

Abundance of round Stones, variegated with several Colours, are found in the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Skie*, and the Isle of *Rasay*, how they might be improv'd by Lapidaries and others for Ornament and other Uses, must be left to Time and Experience; but since Nature does nothing in vain, there's no doubt they have their use.

Aggar grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallart*, in the Isle of *Skie* of different Sizes and Colours, some Green, some of a Pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its Physical Use, the Powder of it apply'd being good against the Biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other Poisonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Amethysts are also found on the Scottish Coasts, those of a fine blue Colour in the Lord *Stirmont's* Lands in *Pearthshire*; and it's probable that those Stones of a Purple Colour, which flow down the Rivulets in the Isle of *Skie* after great Rains, which Mr. *Martin* gives us an Account of, are the best sort of them; it occasions Sleep, being made use of by way of Amulet.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one sort of a Purple Colour. There's Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The use of Chrystal for making Glasses, Cups and Chrystals for Watches is well enough known. It has besides its Phyfical Uses, the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, whites and reds: It's also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurfes, for breaking the Stones in Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout. See the Preparations of it in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 409, 410.

Os Sepie is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Harries*, the Natives powder it, and being Drank in boy'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Dyarrhea* and *Dysenteria*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*; the superstitious Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the White ones, and say, that when any hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black; that they do change Colour Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye Witness of it; but the reason he leaves to Enquiry, one strange effect of them he mentions, viz. that a Gentleman's Cows in that Ile giving Blood instead of Milk for several days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk, and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or Aquavita, is made use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*. These Beans or Nutts are drove in great quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-iy*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney* Islands.

Talk in abundance, resembling that of *Venice*, grows on the Rocks in the Village *Ord*, in the Isle of *Skye*; for the Phyfical Uses and Preparations of it against Poison, Plague and malignant Fevers, and also for a Cosmetick to cleanse, and beautify the Skin. See *Salmon's Dispentory*, p. 430, &c.

Marl, there's a white sort of it at the Villages of *Borve* and *Glenmore* in *Skie*, and likewise at *Corchattachan* there, where it abounds most; a Quantity of which being spread on a sloping Hill,

Hill, cover'd with Heath, the Heath soon after fell all to the Ground, as if it had been Cut with a Knife, and Barley being afterwards sow'd upon that Ground it produc'd Thirty Five fold. There's also Red Marl in those Places, and good Marl in *Orkney*. They have good Potters Clay in many of the Isles.

Fullers Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Ni-Nisboft* in *Skie*. The use of this Earth for Cloathiers, &c. is very well known; for the Physical Uses of it, against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 434.

Corkir for dying a Crimson Colour is a Scurf, growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skie*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a Courser Scurf of a dark Colour is also found there, and made use of to dye a Philamote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Canmay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the Stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftnefs, and instead of settling towards the North settled due East; for the Physical Uses of it, against the Dropsie, Bleeding, Gonorrhæa, Gout, Convulsions, &c. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 414.

Sperma Ceti is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is, some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purified by some Lixivium. It is a white fat Substance, which easily takes fire, and is in *English* commonly call'd *Parmaciry*.

M I N E S.

Gold Mines where found in *Crawford-Moor* in *Scotland* in the time of King *James IVth.* says Bishop *Lesly* in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James Vth.* some Rich Germans skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd leave from the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of pure Gold; they bought them from the King, and carried them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts in the Streams and elsewhere; and that Azure to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces coin'd before the Union of the Crowns of *Scotland* were of that Gold.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles south of *Linlithgow* in *West Lothian*; in the Reign of King *James Vth.* by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

C Copper

Copper Mines are also found in *Artthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within Two Miles of *Sterling*, where 100 Pound Oar yielded 50 of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands in *Clidsdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*, and we have formerly mention'd the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel* in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*, says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export Ten times more Lead than they do which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World, and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their export of Money and Bills because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermlin* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal-Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for home Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free Stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the North, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from *Italy*, or other Foreign Countries.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* adds, as a-kin to Minerals, Quicksilver, Antimony, Chrysocola, Pyrites or Marcassies of several sorts which are found in *Scotland*, as we have mention'd already.

Precious Stones.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, says they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrytal, of which there's great Quantities in *Scotland*.

Rubies of a Red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Ila*; and other places, where it shines like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacynth also of a Red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles and Jacinths, to be different Species of the same kind.

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Topaz, found in the North of *Scotland* of a Gold Colour.

Buffonius Lapis, suppos'd to be the Toad-stone.

Beryll, Sir *Robert* says, he saw one of those as clear as the finest Chrystal, that was found in the River *Tweed*.

Jasper, resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agats of several Colours, some of them impress'd with the likeness of Animals and Vegetables? some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the *Amethyst*.

Chrystal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle, Mountain Chrystal very clear, Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and therefore called *Iris*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal.

Amethysts, which being polish'd, equal those of any other Country.

Gagates, or Jet, and *Oculus Mundi*, are by Sir *Robert* reckon'd among the precious Stones found in *Scotland*.

Corn.

The *Wheat* of *Scotland* is so very good, that *Joseph Scaliger*, which had been in the Country, says in *Exercit.* 140, and 200, there's no Bread in *Europe* comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easie Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mers*, *Lothians*, *Gourae*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats is the most Universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceeds those of *England* for all Uses. They grow very well everywhere in the Country, and that in such Quantities as affords a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty, for their own Use and Export.

Barley grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that sort they call Beer, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas Barley has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread;

but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains above-mention'd.

Flax and Hemp.

Flax abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linnen brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and if duly regulated and encourag'd, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it for the *Scots* have improv'd their Linnen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linnen, make very good Holland, Cambrick, Muslins plain and strip'd; Callicoes, Lornick, Damask, Ticking, for Beds, &c. White and Dy'd Threads; Lace Tape, &c.

Mr. Spruel in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England* says, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth which cost but 12 d. Six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 s. 8 d. per Spangle, which made the Product of that 12 d. to the Spinners 28 s. and made into fine Muslin that same Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars which is 2 l. 16 s. 8 d. or 2 l. 16 s. the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from One Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8 Sterling, which is sufficient to shew how much the Linnen Manufactury may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their Hemp is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island which is exported for Canvas, Sail cloath, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for the Fishery, and other Uses.

Wooll.

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of Wooll, from whence come Manufactures of several sorts, as Broad-cloth, course, or Hufwife's cloath, Fingrines, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camlets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home Consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wooll in general is not so good as that of *England* yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wooll is very proper for Serges, Bays, Camlets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a Foreign Trade. The

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are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs, and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wooll we have from Mr. Spruel in his Account current, viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at Aberdeen; that they yield 10, 15, 20 and 30 s. a Pair for Womens Stockings, which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have Store of very good Wooll brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of Aberdeen is commonly call'd Cross-Wooll. The most remarkable Places besides in Scotland for good Wooll are Galloway and Tweedale, from which a great Improvement might be made in Bays's, Serges, and Shaloons.

Horses.

In Scotland they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in Galloway and the Highlands, which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-riding, or Post, and for that End are much coveted by many People in England, especially on the Borders, when Grazier, who go to Dumbarton Fair, buy Numbers of them. Those Galloways, as they call them, of 40 or 50 Shillings apiece, will tire out a large Horse of 20, 30 or 40 l. in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waite made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. Spruel says, that he exported 50 of them for Surinam, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and Galloway; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas apiece.

Black Cattel.

Of these there are great Multitudes in Scotland, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers to the Lowlands and England, which, tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home Consumption, which is likely to be promoted, if their Trade be improv'd by the Union; they make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and English Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattel cannot eat, but tread under Foot, and would by Consequence be
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otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold some times at 3*l.* Sterling per 100 Weight at *Bristol*, and from 4 to 50*s.* Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which being tann'd are fit for Upper-leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed Black Cattel of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground and to be killed and salted for Export as well as for Home Consumption; and 'tis observ'd that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* Black Cattel, and their Hides if dress'd and tann'd right, are fit for Soal Leather, Harness for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer.

There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of the best of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of 'em run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep.

Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a large and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wooll, Skins, and Lambs, of which there are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese.

From the Milk of their Black Cattel and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of further Improvement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. Spruel informs us in his Account current, that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands as ever he saw from *Ireland*; besides 'tis evident from what's made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as *England*.

Goats.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of this sort of Cattel, but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of 'em, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills.

Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves; the Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk it self is much us'd for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs.

It's a vulgar Error in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattel, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in *England*, but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in Plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Fowl.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but if their Trade increase, as probably it may upon the Union, their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses; their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick: But we defer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

Timber.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-Raves and Barrels, and their Bark is of Use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere; they have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and might, with due Care, afford Pitch and Tar

without being obliged to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in Scotland, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous, but there is now scarce any Remainders of it. The Woods, as has been observed, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar* and *Toxewood*; but in the North, especially in *Perth-shire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch* and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them Twenty, and some of them Thirty Miles in Length.

Fruit Trees.

They have abundance of these of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home Consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick, as the Curious may see by casting their Eye upon Sir Robert Sibbald's *Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia*, *Prodromi naturalis Historia Scotiae*, *Partis secunda*, *Lib. secundus*. And in the Eighth and Ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of Scotland he gives us curious Tables of Foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from Foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produced in Scotland of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns, which shew that they are in no Necessity of their Trade of Export and Import, being at much Expence for Foreign Drugs.

Having thus given a brief Account of Scotland's chief Product for Trade, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. Spruel's Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From England the Goods usually imported into Scotland, are the Woollen Manufactury of all sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambray Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattel, Horses, Hop Cider; and some Years when their own Harvest proves bad Corn of all sorts, Manufacturies of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods that the English import from China, Persia, the East-Indies, and other Nations; for exchange of which, Scotland Imports into Eng-

and, Linnen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmond, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been Losers by the Ballance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity, for did they take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations; for their Black Cattel and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead and Iron, they have enough at home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufacturies they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort. From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wooll and Woollen Manufacturies, with some Corn and Horses, for which they have to exchange Linnen Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Red and White Herrings, Oak, and Oak Bark, and Fir Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir Timber and Dales, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves and Firs, and sometime Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the Highlands; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oat-meal and Malt, Woollen and Linnen Manufacturies, Salt Beef and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir Timber and Deals, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herrings, which is sufficient to Ballance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linnen, Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Product and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerva*, *Revel* and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Lintfeed, Firs, Pot-Ashes and Train Oil, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herring, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lambskins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and course Stockings; besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-skins, Dear-skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

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The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wain-scot, Glass, Black Beer, Strong-Waters, Pot-ashes, White Peas, Rye, and other Corn, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they imported most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Holland*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currans, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gun-Powder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thred, Callicoes, Muslin, *East-India* Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wain-scot, Planks, Hops, Earthen Ware and all sorts of Household Furniture.

And they imported into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef, Hides, Course Woollen Cloth, Wooll, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrims, Bazes, Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norm*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From *France* they imported Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chestnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wooll, Course Woollen Cloath, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they imported Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemmons, Salt, Raisins and Cocheniel.

And imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod-fish, Linnen of several sorts, course Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk Stuffs, Rice, for which they have to Exchange Red and White Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Tan Leather, Calf-Skins.

They import from *Galipoli* Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice* Brimstone, the finest Red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, Small Beeds, Silk and Silk Stuffs, Muscadin Wine, Greek Wine, Currans, Roman Scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, Sham Pearls, for which they have to exchange Red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, Tan Leather, Calf-skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bazes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia* Currans, Greek Wine and Rice, and Trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper, for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Mulvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordacidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Logwood; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import Red and White *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordacidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Archald for Dyers; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salmon, Linnen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the English *West-Indies* they import Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotten-wooll, Lime-Juice, and Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Wheat and Flour, Candles, &c.

Their Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt Beef, Red and White Herrings, Flour, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curaçasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East and West Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensilvania* and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tarr'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-glass; for which they Exchange Lead, Red and White Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fanns, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee and Cinnamon, they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, Red and White Herrings, which Mr. Spruel says have been sold for him there for Six-pence apiece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to exchange Broad-cloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Lookinglasses, and other Toys, Strong-waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and Blue Bonnets may be a good Commodity there.

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For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negro's, Elephants-Teeth, Bees-Wax and Gum-Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse White Linnen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong-Waters and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to Trade to all those Places without Money, but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to Trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he on the other hand suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs, for from many of them the *Scots* bring Home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

THOUGH the Country be for most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits, they have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-ware, Tangle and Lime. In many Places the Ground yields Sixteen or Eighteen Fold; and Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says, the Ground yields sometimes Thirty Fold, and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general, varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World; in some places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow, in other Places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels; in some Places the Aspect looks very Melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks and Hills, which produce no

thing but Heath ; In other Places there are fruitful Corn-Fields and lovely Pastures ; and as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground, so that Scotland partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New discover'd World ; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for Human Life, and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous and the People very prolific.

Of the Mountains of Scotland.

The Scots are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Foreigners because of their numerous Mountains, but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small Black Cattel, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much Cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the learned Kircher, Lib. 2. *Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd ; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keeps the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers ; and as Job expresses it, sets Bars and Doors to it. 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level ; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to sanctify the Neighbouring Valleys and Countries. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees and Plants, which could not subsist without them ; they conduce also mightily to temper the heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the Neighbouring Valleys. In short Sir Robert Sibbald says, that Scotland owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion mortal Dileases.

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It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country, for it's evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods and other Uses, than can be in plain Country of equal Breadth and Length.

The most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battel fought on them berwixt the Romans and the ancient *Scots* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West; next to these are *Pentland-Hills*, which run thro' *Lothian*, and joyn the Mountains of *Tweddel*; and these again are joyn'd by others, which run thro' the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot-Hills*, in the Border berwixt the two Kingdoms, *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwick-law* both in East *Lothian*, *Arthur's-Seal* in Mid-*Lothian*, *Cairnapple* in West *Lothian*, *Tentock* in *Clidesdale*, *Biumore* in *Argyle*, the *Ochel* Mountains, the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus* *Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caitbnes Ord*, and in the *Orkney* Islands, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Seasons of the Year in Scotland.

THE Winter continues usually Four Months, viz. from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho' the Season does not continue severe above half the Time; the Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Snow; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January* and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lyes, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observed that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil; whereas those that are open and rainy are worse for both, and also for Cattel. In the Spring, viz. *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent and the Wind more strong, and blows for most part from the East, North-East, and South-East. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the Length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun; for there generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat, nor deprived of necessary Moisture, being watered with much Dew, frequent Showers, and continual Fountains, yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen

open the Corn and Fruits, and being fann'd with continual breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries, which is very healthful as well as grateful to Man and Beast; the Wind blows then for most part from the West, North-West and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continued Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with tempestuous Winds, but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the *Summer*, and is very temperate; in this season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East: Diseases abound most at this time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent nor so malignant as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purify'd by the Winds.

CHAP. V.

Of the Scottish Seas.

THE Country is watered by the *Atlantick Ocean*, the *Deucaledonian*, *German* and *Irish Seas*; the *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish Seas*, and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish Seas* there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the flux and reflux; the reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, first, in the narrow Passage, where *Kintyre*, belonging to the Shire of *Argile*, is joyn'd to *Cnapdale*; it is about a Mile in length, and when the Tide is out is a low Sand, thro' which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side, it flows back at t'other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke thorow by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Cove Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarbo*, it has such an impetuous Current as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*; the Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appear in many Whirlpools, which immediately after, spout up in shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise as high as the Mast of a little Ship, and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall

Fall of the Water, run Two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fishing boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. 2. On the Coast of *Bernera*, one of the *Harries* Islands which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the Third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest, (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tide from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increaseth to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise, from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seem to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tides move faster, but in a small degree increasing its Swiftness till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in swiftness again from the middle to the top of the High-water; it's suppos'd that the unequal spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of swiftness, and consequently the Degrees of the Risings and Fallings of the same unequal spaces of Time, are performed according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believed to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course; so that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always performed in the same time; and the Tides from New-Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but 57, sometimes 58, sometimes 59, (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea ; there is another no less remarkable upon the West side of the *Long-Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward, so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Firth*, where *Bernera* lyes, and the Ebb West, and thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after, (the ordinary Spring-Tides, rising some 14 or 15 Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation, for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward ; when it begins to flow, which is about 9 and a half of the Clock, it not only continues so till about 3 and a half in the Afternoon, that it be High Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb, so that it runs Eastward 12 Hours together ; that is, all Day long, from about 9 and a half in the Morning till about 9 and a half at Night. But then, when the Night Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some 12 Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before ; and thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one 12 Hours Eastward, and another 12 Hours Westward, till 4 Days before the Full and New Moon, and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails : That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, 12 Hours, as from about 9 and a half to Ten exact Eastward all Night, that is, 12 Hours more Westward ; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides as above for the space of some Days both in *April, May, July* and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney Islands*, which we refer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable they are found upon the tops of some of the highest Mountains as in the highest of the *Lowmond Hills*, and in one of those of *Hoy in Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drinks of it he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated there are Two Fountains, about 3 Foot distant from one another, of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear; and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh Water Pool, within Fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slains*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well call'd, *The Routin Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well which looks to that Quarter of the Sky from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey Hills*, which divide *Sterling-shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale*; the Wells are Two in Number, near one another, the higher Well runs thro' whitish and chrystaline Stones, and the lower thro' black ones, resembling *Marcalites of Antimony*, the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling Rinking Sulphur of Antimony of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallick Matter that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a Neigh

Neighbouring Brook there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the Diuretick Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vommit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels; they are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the dryest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a rainy or in the Winter Season. And *Mahom's* Well, near *St. Mahom's* Church, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discovered not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro' the Body, is of excellent use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetick.

Arthrey Well, Two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro', is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are us'd against Cholicks and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro' Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills* in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro' the same Minerals, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet* Waters, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's* Well, within Two Miles of *Edinburgh*, which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*, the most famous are *Forth*, *Glyde* and *Tay*, which are Navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, anciently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the Bottom of *Leimon* Hill, and runs from West to East, and receiving several other Rivers by the way; near *Sterling* it is pass'd by a noble Bridge,

Bridge, and has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but 4 Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is 24 by Water, which affords a most pleasant Aspect by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each side. Below *Alloway* the Channel enlarges it self several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both sides, it is contracted into about 2 Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there's a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there's a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garry*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage, which, by raising one on the shore on each side, might be made impregnable; and in the River above it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant Ships, to ride or lye safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges it self by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, Leautify'd with considerable Towns and Harbours on both sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Scottish* Sea.

Tay is next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Bracklin*, it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Atholl*, the Towns of *Dunkel* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is Navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about Twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* House of *Stob-hall*, which in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Scotland*, it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and after a Course of Threescore Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*; it runs from West to East with a very quick Stream, till it come within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro' a plain Country where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

The *Dove* and *Dee*, which falls into the Sea near *Aberdeen* have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon-Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately

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diffolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inner-ness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the Lowlands next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and it's convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Streights*: The rest of the Rivers we omit till we come to the particular Counties thro' which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Nesse* and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Levin*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay* and *Loch-jern*, never freeze; but whether it proceed from subterranean Fires, or from Sulphureous Minerals, thro' which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtoo, in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other part never does.

There is a *Loch* in *Strath-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Nights time it freezes all over, and if the Frost continue two Nights the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglasb*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of Two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattel grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood of as high a Situation wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achbignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets and Melting-Pots, for melting Brasses and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In *Linlithgow shire*, there is a Lake called *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a Neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observed by *Hippocrates*, that the lineaments and temper of Inhabitants partakes of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climate which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as Sir *Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their Lively Genius, Courage and Warlike Temper.

Hector Boetbius, describes the way of Living, and Custom of the Ancient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace did among other Vertues chiefly cultivate Temperance the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much sleep, or much eating and drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produced; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies, and at other times they eat Beef; and Fish with which their Rivers and Seas abounded; they commonly made a small Breakfast of those things, and then Eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being crammed with Victuals, their Minds should be rendered more unfit for Business.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Dish: When they had a mind to be Merry they drunk *Aquavita* not made of Foreign Species, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their Common Drink was Ale. When they were at War they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day; they mix'd it with Water, and boil'd it to consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in the same manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half Raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest idleness should make them Effeminate, they accustomed themselves to Hunting, Running and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a lock of Hair

their Foreheads, after the manner of the Ancient *Spaniards*, and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all seasons. Their Cloathes were made for Use and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher then their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linnen or Woollen. Their Breeches were most part of Hempen-Cloath, and they had short Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and courser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches with Sackcloth under them. They bread their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves, and those who wanted Milk they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully Born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to Degenerate from their Parents. They for most part Travell'd on Foot, and when at War, carried their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refus'd no hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battel they retired to the Mountains, and were so accustomed to Running, by Hunting and Racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as Swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckoned it glorious to Fight in the Van, and if any of them were in Danger, their Followers would either rescue them or die with them; for this reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in number as they and their Followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp was found without a Flint-stone or a Sword by his Side or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; their Armour was light, and their Herbergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hissed out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for fear, or went off without leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially Maids would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or Superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it Glorious to Fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy or in their own private Quarrels, and abhorred to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madneis or Infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Off-spring, they Gelded; and Women in the like case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd,

and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were so exact in their Bargains, that they will perform more than they promised. They made use of Hyrogliphicks, and especially Figures of Animals, some of which are still to be seen in Ancient burying Places; but that Art is now utterly lost. Some peculiar Characters which were then common, still remain, and very aptly express all the Aspirats and Diphthongs of the Ancient Language, but they are not now commonly used. For Physick, they made use of native Herbs, in which they are still very Skilful. In the War they made use of a certain sort of Food, of which the quantity of a Bean would stay their Hunger and Thirst for several Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman History*. Sir *Robert Sibbald* has a Learned Dissertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they Chaw in case of Hunger and Thirst, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir *Robert* says, the Taste of it resembles that of *Liquorish*.

Of the Customs of the Modern Scots.

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themselves the Ancient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a mixture of Ancient *Scots*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians* and others. *Buchanan* describes the Customs of the *Highlanders* Graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the parsimony of the Ancients, they provide their Dyet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast; while they hunt they eat it Raw after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of Boil'd Meat or Whey they keep some Years, and drink plentifully in their Entertainment, but most of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully, they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themselves with that, Hunt, or go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially strip'd; the Colours they effect most are Purple and Blue. Their Ancesters as do most of them still, made use of Pluds very much variegated, but now they make them rather of a Dark-colour, resembling that of the Corps of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game, being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaids; they endure all the rigours of the Season; and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much more Healthful

for the quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours; when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping, and if at any time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Harbergeons, made up of Iron Rings for the most part as low as their Ancles; their Arms are bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of Broad Swords and Battle-Axes. Their Martial Musick is a bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Bras's strings, others with Cats-gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the Poorer sort imbelish them with Christal; their Songs are artfully enough composed, and the subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journies in the height of Winter on Foot without inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aqua-vita*, and some *Cheese*; the *Orkney* Men's Language is a Dialect of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind, their ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physicians Art does to that of their People, and makes their Stature Manly, and their Complexion Comely; they have little Corn but Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with Black and White Cattle and Goats, from whence they have plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable; they have no Poysonous or Deformed Animal in the Country, they abound with little Horses Contemptable to the Eye, but fit for all sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd. Their ancient Discipline begins to grow into desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Customs, but they retain somewhat more of the ancient *Parsonage*; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their subject of Trade are Course Cloath, Fish, Oyl, Butter and Cheese; they Fish with Boats of Two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway* Men, and they Cure their Fishes partly with salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary, an instance of which is given in one

Lawrence,

Lawrence, who Marry'd a Wife, as has been formerly mention'd when he was an Hundred years old, and returning from a Tempestuous Sea, where he had been a Fishing at 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolved by Age, without any visible Distemper.

Of the Lowlanders and their Language.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mention'd them to be compos'd, but more resemble the *French*, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations; their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages and Custom of travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and way of living have obtain'd much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but still retains more of the Ancient *Saxon*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a Foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty, the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it. 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasion'd many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the V. of *Scotland*, who after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Fedd* in *Tiviotdale*, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpris'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men; upon this success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possessed themselves of the Country, as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*, the major part of whom retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the remainder were cut off by them without *English* to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *English* continued in possession of that part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. That King *Gregory* the Great of *Scotland* recovered the Country, and the *Scots* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that time infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans. 3. Great numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcom* III. against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*.

A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conquest, with *Edger Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcom* above mentioned, which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland*, very probable; it has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the *Highlands*, and the *Isles*, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to strangers, and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd, and comely as any Nation in *Europe*, which together with their Native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of *Europe*, for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there has been few great things done in *Europe*, where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Cluverius* in his *Geography* says, they are *forte & ingenio felices*, nor is it to be deny'd, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms as that of any People in *Christendom*, and it's known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were the Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular instances of *Johannes Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Erigena*, *Buchanan*, and *Chrichtonius Mirabilis*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Priviledges they formerly obtain'd in *France* on the Account of their Valour, and the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great share they had in the late stupendious Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramillies*, are not to be controverted.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Scots* Historians, but well defended by Sir *George Mackenzy* against the Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in his Two Books, entituled, *Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*, and *the Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther cleared and defended against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingfleet in his Indication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, Printed at *London* in 1685 and 1686, to which we refer, the Controversie being too large to be hear insisted upon; only in short the thing is evident in it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who

who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of *Ireland*, when the *Picts* came into *Britain*, and from *Buchanan* who says the *Scots* were then possess'd of the Western Isles of *Scotland*; and both he and *Bede* agree that the *Picts* obtain'd *Wives* from the *Scots*, and assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after without any great Difficulty, which shews that the Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before that Time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of Resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have Peopled the whole Island, which is plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt is the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle on the *Grampian* Mountains in the Year of our Lord 84; for it must be own'd that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War, since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or Ancient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated, (tho' it is own'd they were once expell'd which could but return'd again not have fail'd being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots* is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*, as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Books above mention'd, and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and himself owns that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigenæ*, or Strangers.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

THIS has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King Edward I. of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of *Scotland* on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Balliol* for the Crown of Scotland.

Scotland, after the Death of the Scots King *Alexander III.* and his Grand-Daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage, that which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England*, by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, granted to the Scots for their assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken prisoner by the *English* in time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in *Northumberland*, was constrained, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry IV.* King of *England*, but this Homage was renounc'd by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, a born Subject of *England*, but descended by his Grandmother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power; this was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent, which issu'd in a War of about 60 Years continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in favour of the Scots, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by *Pope Innocent*, *Pope Boniface VIII.* and *Pope John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England* to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it Surrender'd; and if any of them were retain'd thro' Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VIII.* in their Declarations of War against the Scots; but as the Bishop of *Carlisle* very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour, in the Preface to his Border-Laws, 'The Style of those Declarations, is strangely different, and their Pretensions and Claims quite of another nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary Stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not intended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the Ancient Government of these Two Kingdoms'.

Besides it appears plain that *Edward I.* himself, the Great Assertor and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown, since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son he agreed, That

failing

failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of Scotland should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heir and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of Scotland was expressly reserv'd by the Governors of Scotland in their Deputation to the Scots Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage, and this reserve was inserted in his own Warrent to the English Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of Scotland been held in Fee of the Crown of England, the keeping of the Heiress of Scotland, and disposing of her Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limits of this Book will not allow us to insist on this Controversy, but such as have a mind to be satisfy'd in it, may find the Matter fully argued in Sir George Mackenzie's Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. Sir Thomas Craig's Dispute concerning Homage, entituled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and prefaced by Mr. Ridpath in 1695; Mr. Tyrrel's General History of England, Sir James Dalrymp's Collections concerning the Scottish History, and Mr. Anderson's Essay, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is Imperial and Independent; and the which may put a final End to this Controversy, the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt England and Scotland as Two Independent Nations.

C H A P. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lye in order from the Borders of England:

MArch; commonly called the *Mers*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering County. In the Law Writings of Scotland it is call'd the Shire of Berwick, which was formerly the principal Town of the County till it was taken by the English. It is abounded by the River *Tweed* on the South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the German Ocean on the East, and *Tiviotdale* on the West. The County is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People before the Union of the Crowns had the Reputation of being among the most Warlike, and at the same time among the most Just of any in Scotland; they could, together with the Neighbouring County of *Tiviotdale*, assemble 10000 Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers of this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitteter*, *Blaskader*, *Eye* and *Eden*. The chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, mark

markable for the Birth of the Famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Sirname from it, some of which Family is still being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattel, and is the Place of best Trade in the County. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriff's Court, which have been remov'd since the Revolution to *Greenlaw*, a Market Town, four Miles further West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army here under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Home, which gives Sirname to that Great Family, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Home*, whose strong Castle here is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1100, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and perswaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Faßcastle*, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd to be a Curb upon the Garison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Oldstream*, a Market Town, where there was anciently an Abbey. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abby. *Ersilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhymer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhime; as much admir'd by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The Ancient Families of this Country are the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blacadders*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwarts*, &c. all deriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use, which, as it was full of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attended it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the Common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended: Thus the *Dunkars* and *Humes*, tho' originally of the same Family, came to be thought different: In like-manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Sirname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*, and except some late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own names, are generally esteem'd Ancient and Honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very Great Men, and deriv'd their name, according to *Cambden*, from the Famous *Gospatric*, Earl of

of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and Earldom of *March* by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*; and another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume* took that for Sirname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dunbar* being proscrib'd in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards conferr'd upon *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, then upon the Family of *Stuart* and *Lennox*, which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to — *Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippeth* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West and South by *Tweddale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs thro' it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Sirname to an Ancient Family, lies pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James III.* Minions by the Nobility, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court and hang'd 'em over *Lauder-Bridge*. The Country was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a Great Family, Constables of *Scotland*, but being forfeited for Treason it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as other of the King's Lands, which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Maltlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forth*.

Teviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Mers* and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forreft or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*. It derives its Name from the River *Teviot* that runs thro' it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joyning to *England* on dry Marches has frequently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Buceleugh*, formerly of *Kirkcud*, of which the Dutchess of *Monmouth* and *Buceleugh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given 'em by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and Queen *Mary* for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglasses* that join'd them when under Proscription; the Family of *Buceleugh* was made Lords in 1606, and Earls in 1619, and the late *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buceleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Sirname in *Teviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are the

those of *Cesford* and *Farnihurst*, both very Ancient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelso* and *Lesmahago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607, for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders; the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor Mark Lord *Neubottle* the Abbacy of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and in several other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it: This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Douglas* that was kill'd at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Cheviot-Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*, and had that noble Compartment added to thier Arms of a *Pale of Wood* wreath'd in, because the Lord *Douglas* in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce* defeated the *English* in *Jedburgh* Forrest, and wreath'd them in that they might not escape; but the Barony of *Douglas*, the Sirname of the Family, being in *Clydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Tiviotdale* are *Riddel* of *Riddel*, one of the ancientest in the Kingdom; the *Elliots*, of whom Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs* is Chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the ancient Burrough and Castle of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd, (from whence the County is call'd the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun, but now of Note only for giving Title of Duke as formerly of Earl to *Ker* of *Cesford*. *Jedburgh*, a Royal Burrough on the River *Fed*, which gave Title of Lord to *Ker* of *Farnihurst*. *Kelso*, Town of good Trade pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superior, and near which lyes one of his Noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Hawick*, a Market Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lyes *Braxholm*, the ancient Residence of the Family of *Buceleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abby of *Melrosse*, on the River

Tweed, noted for its Monks the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglas Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abby. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Tiviot*, *Jed* and *Eal*.

This County, by *Pont's* Map, is 26 Miles from *East* to *West* and about 17 *South* and *North*.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is by *Pont's* Map about 26 Miles from *South-West* to *North-East*, and about 17 from *South* to *North*.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belongs also to this County, are about 17 Miles *South* and *North*, and 12 Miles *East* and *West*.

Chief Seats in this County, *The Floors* and *Friers*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Bridgend*, *Sir William Ker's*. *Marlefield*, *Sir William Bennet's* of *Grubet*. *Kingdale*, *Sir William Scot's* of *Harden*. *Arncram*, *Sir John Scot's*. *Cavers*, *Archbald Douglas's*. *Riddel*, *Sir Walter Riddels*, *Wooley* and *Stobbs*, *Sir Gilbert Elliot*. *Branksholm*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*, besides many other of less Note.

West from *Tiviotdale*, upon the Borders lye the small Countries of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wachopdale*, so called from the Rivers, *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale* there was an ancient and strong Castle called the *Hermitage*, now demolished; it formerly belonged to the *Heptburns*, Earls of *Bothwell* and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldingham*. The most remarkable place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the Principal Men in those little Countries; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Eliots*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlisses*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord. *Beatisons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunning*, *Caruthers*, *Jordans*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crosers*, but the chief Proprietor is now the Family of *Buccleugh*. On the Borders lay the debatable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudged to the Scots by King *James VI.* after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeofment to *Sir Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to *Sir John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot*, Earl of *Buccleugh*.

The furthest Country on the Western Border is *Annandale*, about 18 Miles from *East* to *West*, and 10 from *South* to *North*, so called from the River *Annan*, which runs thro' the Country and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of 27 Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from *South* to and *North*; it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both sides. This Country gives Title of Marquiss, as it did formerly of Earl to the chief of the *Johnstons*; an ancient, great and warlike Family, who derived their Surname from the Barony of *Johnstoun* their Patrimony, which gives Title of Lord to the

Eldest Son of the Family, who are also Stewards of this Country; it was anciently the Patrimony of the *Bruces* Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* was Wardens of the *West Borders* before the Union of the Crowns, and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*; and the *Douglasses*, who joyned them in Invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who during the War, betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to Surrender. There are many Families of Note of that Sirname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars with *Edward VI.* The Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandessii* or *Gevandessii*. *Moffat*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivell*, in the Banks of which over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boiling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a Warlike People, and much given to Incurfions, from which the *Western Borderers* of both Nations could scarce be restrain'd, either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those Border-Laws, of which the Learned Bishop of *Carlisle* has lately published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lefly* in his History says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled thro' such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day: During which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds which follow'd them by the scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so Eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Next to this Country lies *Nithsdale*, which together make up the Shire of *Dumfrice*, where the Sheriffs Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs thro'

This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several other from *North* and *South*; near the head of it lies the Town of *Sanquebar*, which gives Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Douglass*, and near

its Mouth lies *Dumfrice*, a pleasant, considerable and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade; and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Hoy Wood*, which gave Sirname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro bosco*, *Anglice*, *Holy Wood*. *Drumlanrick*, which gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*; and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length; and a Noble Pallace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfrice*, lies the famous Loch of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel; the Water of *Locher* runs thro' this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Channel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the *Isle*. The Shire of *Dumfrice* is 36 Miles in length, and 24 in breadth; it's encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn, and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattel to *England*. It is bounded on the South by *Solway Firth*, on the North by *Clydsdale*, on the West by *Galloway*, and on the East by *Tiviotdale*; it had one Monastery called *Holywood* and has four Presbyteries.

Chief Seats here, *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnstoun's*; *Lithel Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnstoun's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis *Anandale's*; *Apple Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Melrose*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*, *Kellburn*, *Thomas Scott's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kameikale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the East, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*, and the *Lammermoor Hills* on the South-west; it is bounded by *Lawderdale* and *Tweeddale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River *Leeth*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This Country is full of Cultivation, Gentlemens Seats, and plenty of all necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other Country in *Scotland*; it is particularly fruitful in Corn, especially *Wheat*. 'Tis divided into East, West, and *Midlothian*; which together are about 100 Miles long, and about 11 where broadest, according to *Ptolemy's Map*. The chief places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave Title and Sirname to the Great and Ancient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Homes* are descended; this Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle now demolished, and of late has been too well known

for the great Defeat given near that place by *Oliver* the U-
 rper to the Scots Army, that was raised by King *Charles II.*
 in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, and has
 a Weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly
 was. *Haddington*, a Market Town, pleasantly Situated upon
 the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both
 Nations, having been seized and fortified by the *English*, who
 held out a long Siege in it, during the minority of Queen *Mary*;
 it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Illustrious Family of
Hamilton. *Dalkieth*, a Town and Castle pleasantly Situated
 on the River *Esk*; it gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of
 the Family of *Buccleugh*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the Defeat
 of the Scots Army near that place in the Reign of King
Edward VI. of *England*, and during the minority of *Mary*
 Queen of *Scotland*, and likewise for the Cowardly Flight of
 the Earl of *Bothwell*, who with the same Queen *Mary*, then his
 Wife, brought an Army thither to fight against those who put-
 ted him for the Murder of King *Henry* her former Husband.
 Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle
 joined her Army, and put her self into the Hands of the
 Nobility, &c. of the other side, who soon after sent Her Ma-
 jesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochevin*; and upon her demis-
 sion of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her
 stead; other Towns of Note in this Country, are *Trenent* and
Wessoupan. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of
 the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had
 their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Pallace of *Holyrood-*
House. This City has also of a long time been the usual Seat
 of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts
 of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the
 strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly
 called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their
 Daughters in it. It was more anciently called *Alata Castra*, or the
Winged Castle, perhaps from its Form, and is supposed to be *Pro-
 metheus* *Πρωτογενεος*, which signifies the same. This City
 has been Built here for the Protection of the Castle, from which
 the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as
 is to be seen any where, lies on the ridge of a Hill to the King's
 Pallace; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there runs
 a vast Number of the Lanes, equal almost to Streets down to
 the Lake on the North side, and to another Street called the
Canongate, on the South side; from whence also there are many
 Lanes, which run up the Hill on the South towards the Uni-
 versity, and *Herriot's* Hospital, and the principal Suburbs on
 that side. This City from the Castle to the Pallace is a large
 Scots Mile in length, and above half a Mile in breadth from
 the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as
 populous, if not more than any City of *Europe* for its Bounds;
 the Houses being very high, large and contiguous, but rather

too close, except in the principal Street; and in the Situation it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air, and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality, and particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth*, into the County of *Fyffe*, whose well inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that the City lies in a Country abounding with all things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its nearness to the Borders, from whence being but 40 Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring heights do very much expose it; so that its rise and subsistence did chiefly depend on the residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament and Courts of Judicature, and the residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey, and the Fronts to the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent as well as durable; they formerly used to Front them with fore Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to Front them with Stone, and the excessive height of the Houses, some of which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Pallace are the Parliament House, a stately, convenient, and large structure, with a large Court called the Parliament Close being square, well Pav'd, and having the Effigies of King *Charles II.* in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with Mercy and Truth on each side for Supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia regna* importing that those Vertues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their advice was necessary for the maintenance of it; the Room for the

meeting of the Parliament has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner; with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commons. Without the *Area* there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular occasions, and behind the Pulpit, a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons, and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West side of the Parliament House is enclosed by the Council House, where the Town Council assembles. The South side is bounded by the Sessions House, where the supreme Courts of Judicatory, are held. In the upper part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council Chamber stands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close stands the High Church, a large Edifice now divided into four Churches; the steeple is very high, and of good ancient Architecture. The Summit of which resembles an Imperial Crown; the Churches of this City, including the Chappel of the Castle are 12, and the Ministers 23.

Herriot's Hospital on the South side of the City, is a large beautiful and stately Edifice, which was Built at the charge of *George Herriot*, Goldsmith to *King James VI.* for the Education and Entertainement of Forty Boys, who if they be fit for Learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about seven Pounds Sterling, and if they go to Trades Eleven Pounds Sterling, and besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. *Mr. Herriot* left 200000 *l. Scots* for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclosed with high Walls, and divided into Three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other Two. These Courts are encompassed with great Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which looks to the City. The Publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, and some Dwellings for the Professors, and Fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by *King James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University, but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, Four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology; called the Regent of Humanity, or *Humanarum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of Hebrew, and since they have added a Professor of Mathematicks; the dignity of Chancellor, and Vice Chancellor of the University is in the Magistrates and Town Council. They have a very good

Library which was Founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh* in 1635, since which it is much increased by Donatives from the Citizens and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnished with Books, put in very good order, Cloistred with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbering than multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donors Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea, and near them is kept the famous *Buchanan's* Skull very intricate and so thin that we may see the Light through it; it was lodg'd there by *Mr. Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procur'd it to be taken out of his Grave, and furnished some Latin Verses to it in commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance* for burning *John Husse* and *Jerome of Prague* in 1417, with 105 Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia* and others appended to it, is also kept here. It was brought from abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procur'd it in his Travels.

Under the Library is the Queens Printing House, where they are chiefly employ'd in Printing Bibles; at the farther end of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College Examinations; in this place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others a crooked Horn, cut out of a Womans Head, when 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. *Sir Robert Sibbald* gives an Account, and a Cutt of it in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is seven Inches in length, and was cut out of her Head by a Surgeon the fourth of *May*, 1671.

The Learned Men that have been of this University, were *Mr. Robert Bullock* principal, *Mr. Henry Charters* principal, *Dr. Patrick Sands*, *Mr. John Adamson* principal, *Mr. Alexander Henderson* principal, *Mr. William Covil* Principal, and *Dr. William Keith*.

In *Gray's Close*, near the nether Bow, is the Mint House with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodation of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of *St. Thomas* in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomely maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duties of the Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction house, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, where dissolute

People are obliged to earn their Living by working on Manufactures of Linnen, Wooll and Silk.

The common Burial place of this City is *Gray-fryars Church-yard*, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very Magnificent.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old *Roman Wall* on every side, except the *North*, where it is secured by a Lake.

It has six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and one to the *North*. The chief Gate is one of those to the *East*, called the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently Built in 1616. and adorn'd with Towers on both sides; this is the entrance from the Pallace, and the principal Suburb called the *Cannogate*. The other *East Gate* is called the *Cowgate*, and gives entrance to the Street of that Name; one of the *South Gates* is called the *Patara Port*, and gives entrance from the Suburb so called. The other is the *Society Port*, called so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it; the *West Port* which gives entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The *North Gate* is at the lower end of the *North Lake*, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives entrance from a Suburb called *Mutters Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the *West* end of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit 'tis inaccessible on the *South*, *West* and *North*, the entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it; there is in the Castle a Royal Pallace of hewen Stone, where the *Regalia*, and chief Records of State are kept, as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chappel in it for the use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock; from the Castle there is a delicate prospect over the City and Neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road. The Govrenour is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Levin*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the *East* end of the City is the Pallace, formerly an Abby for *Augustine Monks*, founded by King *David I.* but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now save the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Pallace consists of four Courts, the outer Court, which is as large as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several lesser ones from the adjacent Gardens. The entrance of the Pallace is adorn'd with great Pillars of hewen Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Pallace there are four high Towers; the inner Court is very stately with Piazza's round it all of fine hewen Stone; from these Pi-

added

azza's there are entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent ; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings from *Fergus I.* The Pallace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the *South* side of it lies the King's Park, which has great variety of medicinal Plants ; and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Pallace, of which his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, of which is President, where they have a noble *Museum*, commonly called *Museum Balfurianum*, from the Founder, Sir *Andrew Balfour* Dr. of Physick, which has been much augmented by the Bounty of the Learned and Industrious Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Dr. of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, Foreign and Domestick ; an Account of what Sir *Robert* added to it was printed in 12vs at *Edinburgh*, in 1697. under the Title of *Auctarium Musei Balfouriani, E. Museo Sibbaldiano*. the design of this *Museum* is to assist, and encourage those who have a Mind to study true Philosophy. It is divided into four Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater ease and conveniency of those who have a Mind to know what is contained in this noble *Museum*, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the *North* side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants under the care and inspection of Mr. *James Sutherland*, the Learned and Industrious Intendant of it ; an Account of which he published in 1683. under the Title of *Hortus medicus Edinburgensis*.

The design of it is to furnish Simples for the use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them ; for which end they are disposed into the most Rational and Natural Method, particularly according to that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Merison*, the *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*.) Four Bayliffs, who besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Common Council, which consists of twenty five Persons ; all these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesman be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without leave of the Magistrates and Town Council ; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of *Gild*, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two Members of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except they be Members

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of it by Vertue of a Superiour Office; the Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers and Bonnet-makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas Day* by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and eighteen Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said Magistrates, with the Town Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild* and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters. In which Cases they are to take the advice of the fourteen Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Tradesmen are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make Persons Free of their Trade, or to Try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament, was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal number of Merchants and Tradesmen; the Lord *Provost*, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bayliff is to be but one Year Bayliff, one Year Old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord *Provost* for the time being is always one of the Privy Council. The Train'd-Bands of the City consists of Sixteen Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town Guards.

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in Scotland, and a thriving Town; it was noted in Queen *Mary's* minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a *French* Garison, by Authority of the Queen-Dowager, a Daughter of the House of *Lorraine*, against the Nobility, &c. of Scotland, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for Queen *Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the *French*. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*. This Shire is reckon'd about twenty Miles long, in some places about sixteen, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the Queens Gift. Several Monuments of Roman Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglisfrown*, where were dug up two Stones, now in Sir *Robert Sibbald's* Garden.

den at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there's a Laurel Crown and on the other a *Roman Securis*, they are suppos'd to have been part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Chief Seats in Mid-Lothian, Halyrood House, the *Queens Dalkeith*, *Dutchess of Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, *Marquis of Lothian's*; *Dalbushy*, *Earl of Dalbushy's*; *Roseberry*, *Earl of Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once *Lord Borthwick's*, now *Sir James Dalrimple's*; *Roseline*, *Sinclar's*, descended from *Sinclar Earl of Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once *Lord Cranstoun's*, now *Sir John Dalrimple's*; *Cranstounn-Mac Gill*, *Viscount Oxendford's*; *Prestoun Hall*, *Mr. Roderick Machense's*, a *Lord of the Session*; *Smetoun*, *Sir James Richardson's*; *Royston*, *Earl of Cromartie's*, *Barntoun*, *Earl of Ratherglens*, *Haltoun*, *Earl of Lauderdale's*, *Calder*, *Lord Torphichen's*, *Arnistoun*, *Mr. Robert Dundass's*, a *Lord of the Session*; *Shank*, *Mackenzys of Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, *Marquis of Tweedale's*; *Addistoun*, *Mr. Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, *Sir James Fowls*; *Bonningtoun*, *Sir Robert Cheslys*; *Melvil Castle*, *Lord Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, *Mr. William Maitland's*; *Inch*, *Sir Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, *Sir James Dick's*; *Wollmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's of Carnwath*; *Elphinstoun*, *Viscount Primrose's*.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow* where there is a stately Pallace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Levingstoun*. This Shire is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgo* are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bayliffs of the Bayliffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditary Constables of the Castle of *Blackness*. The Roal Pallace stands on a rising Ground which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a descent resembling Terras-Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court, with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the middle, adorn'd with several fine Statues, from whence the Water rises to a good height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewen Stone. There's also a fine Park belonging to the Pallace *Torjichen*, two Miles South West from *Linlithgo*, is a Burrough, formerly the Residents of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a place called the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgo*, there's an ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, leaning so as to support one another. The Vulgar calls them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle and upon two adjacent Hills, there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and ancient Graves suppos'd to be the *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-East from

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from *Linlithgo* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, suppos'd to be the *Abercorn* of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* begun, suppos'd to be built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the *Curious* may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptown*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the *South*, by the *Forth* on the *North*, by *Sterlingshire* on the *West*, and by the *Sea* on the *East*. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the *Two Esks*, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattel; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom: They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the Winter is not known. This Island lyes a Mile from the Shoar, rises very high, has Grass on the top, with a fresh Water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

Tentallon, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family of *Douglass*, stands on the Shoar of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Bass*. This Country has many Sea Ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston Pans*, *Musselburgh*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Burrowstowness*. The chief Families in these Countries are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Siatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*, *Senclairs*, *Ramsays*, *Johnstons*, *Hepburns*, *Dundas*, *Prestons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmondstons*, one of the antientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Elnam* near *Kelso*; *Cockburns*, *Lawders*, *Wauchops*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hoom* had once a considerable Interest in this Country, which is now in other Hands, particularly the Barony of *Dunglass*, where the Earl of *Hoom* had a noble Seat; it is re-
where

markable for a sad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *English* Man who was Servant to the Earl of *Haddington*, and intrusted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War in *August*, 1640. This he rewarded in a brutish manner, by setting Fire to the Magazine, which blew up the said Earl, at that time Governour of the Castle; the Sheriff of *East Lothian*, and nine other Persons of Quality, besides several that were wounded; the Occasion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scots* Army had defeated the *English* who oppos'd them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himself perish'd in the Act. This Place is also remarkable for a strong Pass, of a considerable Length, easy to be defended by a few Men, which was a considerable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War betwixt the Two Nations, and was stopp'd and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight, who retir'd before the *Scots* Army, that thought themselves sure of him, before the Battle of *Dunbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by surprising them in their Security, occasion'd by their Contempt of him, because of some former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Straits they had then reduc'd him to.

The Shire of *Selkirk*, bounded by the *Mers* on the *East*, *Tweeddale* on the *West*, *Tiviotdale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick* that runs thro' it, which, with *Yarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this Country, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The Country takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Borough, noted for the Victory which Sir *David Leslie* gain'd there over the Marquiss of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which prov'd a Fatal Blow to those who appear'd for King *Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Galloshiels* is another Market Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten where broadest from South to North. It was formerly cover'd with Forrests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong Constitutions, and a Warlike Temper. The Chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*. *Whitford*, *Robert Scotts*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly seated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Tweeddale, so call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the *East*, that of *Lincoln* on the *West*; *Annandale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*, is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County, 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the

Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its Three Churches, Three Gates, Three Streets, and Three Bridges; That over *Tweed* has Five Arches, that over *Peebles* Two. There are several others Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with Plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake call'd the *West Water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish about August, that, during a *West Wind*, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, as sometimes they overthrow the People who go into the River to catch t'hem. There is another Lake here called *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Paces high, that many times Fishes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wooll is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we cannot insist upon. It gives Title of Marquiss to a Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweedale* were anciently the chief Proprietors of this Country, particularly that Great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over three *English Armies* at *Roslin* in 1311. during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquis of *Tweeddale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queensbury*. The Principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traguir*; *Davick*, Sir *James Nisbet's*. The other Seats in this Country are *Pern*, *Grieston*, *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh Castle*, *Wibfield*, *Manners Castle*, *Possau*, *Caverhill*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Penhop*, *Ponud*, *Hawkshaw*, *Kingildores*, *Kutlehall*, *Littlehop*, *Cartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd Church*, *Halmire*, *Romano Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Willkiston* and *Fowledge*. There's the remains of a Roman Camp in this Country. They have some coal and plenty of Turf for Fuel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytry of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this Country. *Merlin* is said to be buried in *Drumelzier* Churchyard; and according to an old Prophecy, That the Kingdoms should be United when *Tweed* and *Paulfel* met at his Grave. They say that it hapned so by an Inundation, when King *James* came to the Crown of *England*, which never hapned before or since.

Galloway, so called because of its ancient Inhabitants, descended from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish Sea* on the South, and the Counties of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North: it is in Length from East to West seventy Miles, and from North to South in some Places sixteen, in some twenty, and others twenty four: It is divided into two Sherifalties, called the Upper

per and the Nether; of the Upper, the Chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff. The Shire Town is *Wigtoun*. Of the Nether called the *Stewartry* of *Kircubright*, the chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale* is Hereditary Sheriff. This County had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for the Rebellion. The Family of *Douglas* afterwards enjoy'd the Title. It contains the Presbytrys of *Kircubright*, *Wigtoun* and *Stranraer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytry of *Dumfries*. It had formerly the Abbey of *Whitehorn*, *St. Ninian*, *Losse*, *New Abby*, *Tungland*, *Maries*, *Salside*, and *Glenduce*.

The Chief Seats in this Country are *Glasdon* and *Garls*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle Kenmure*, the Viscount of *Kenmure*; *Castle Kennedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassils*, now the Earl of *Stairs's*; *Dunskey*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Gartland*, to the *M. Dougals*; *Lochrain*, to the *Agnews*; *Revenston* *Stuarts*; *Castlemilk*; *Sorbie*, Colonel *James*; *Stuart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*. *Crugilton*, *Clare*, *Cuthbert*, *Cardoness*, *Racowen*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The Chief Woods are *Kenmure*, *Cree* and *Garlis*. This Country produces all things necessary for Human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wooll, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called *Galloways*. It is watered by six Rivers, viz. the *Ur*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Losse*, which all fall into the *Irish Sea* and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthy and the Soil not Mountainous, but Hilly. It has three very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of *Cree*, called *Crane-moore*; *Marrock* not far from that, and *Gresford*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Losse* is called the *Rine*, or *Beak of Galloway*, and the furthest Promontory of it called the *Mouth of the Nonantum* of *Ptolomy*, under which, in the Mouth of the River *Losse*, is the Bay called by *Ptolomy* *Perigonius*, and from the Mouth of *Clyde*, on the other side the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy* now called *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea Ports in this Country are *Kirkcubright*, a very large, safe and commodious Harbour; *Gartellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rine*, viz. *Nessock*, *Loch-Rian*, and *Port Patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are *Kirkcubright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maclellans*, a very ancient, and formerly very great Family in this Country. *Wigton*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, famous for its Monastery called *Candida casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranraer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this Country very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of Scotland. On

Families of Note here are, the *Maxwells*, *Macdonels*, *Mackees*, *Macculoughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemen's Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish: It had formerly Seven Abbies.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Carrick*, on the North, a Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Protolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Perigonium*, which in an old Copy printed at *Rome* in 1380. is called *Perigonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and to stand in its place. This Town gives Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This Country gave formerly Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Prince of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this Country now is that of the Noble and Ancient Name of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties; but those who presided over such Countries were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were called by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians* and *French*, which signifies a Conservator. There are many other Gentlemen's Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, or the Shire of *Air*, lyes next to *Carrick*, by which it is bounded on the South, by *Cunninghame* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clidsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus*, a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence called *Coil-Town Kirk*; the River near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is called *Lake-fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill sound, was digg'd up in the Field of Battel, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprinton's* House, called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this Country from *Carrick*, has a Bridge on the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of 90 Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunninghame*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This Country is extended two and twenty Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about ten Miles in Breadth; betwixt the Rivers

Dun and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale* and Eastward on the Heads of *Leshmehago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clidisdale*. On the East side there are only Two strait Passes into this Country, the rest being Moss and Heath. The large Pass is on *Rawdon Water*, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss rises the Water of *Air*, which divides the Country into two *Stewartries*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *Kings Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others which fall into it, and beautify'd with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. On this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges; it was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Border of *Galloway*; the Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant Green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Field betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air* there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the English in *Wallace's* Time, when they were call'd together in Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on Pretence of holding a justice Air, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither on their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd 'em that very Night in their Jovialty, after the barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secur'd *Scotland* for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the English who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this Country are the *Stewarts*, *Campbells*, *Cunninghames*, *Wallaces*, *Crawfords*, *Lockarts*, *Chalmers*, *Dumbars* and *Crichtons*. This Province abounds with all necessaries for Life, except White Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbel*, Earl of *Lowdon* is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*; but the Sheriffdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *lydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this Country is *Danish*, and signifies the Kings Habitation, whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the *Danes*, and others think it was call'd so because

the King's of Scotland did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this Country is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Great and Ancient Family of the *Boyd*s. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglington*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this Country. They have another Seat call'd the Castle of *Ardrossan*, which lies further North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Further upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norvegians*, by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaers* in the same County is the Seat of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a noble and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Camden* alledges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms, since it's plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

The Chief Seats in the Shire of *Air*, and the three Bailiwicks, besides those already mention'd, are, The Cove *Kennedy* of *Colclains*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace*'s; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguson*; *Askings*, Earl of *Dundonald*; *Clofeburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick*s; *Garvenmaint*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*'s, Earl of *Stairs*, *Enkerkin*, *Cunningham*, *Gathgirth*, *Chamber*'s, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunningham*'s; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosby* to the *Fulbertons*; *Kyle* to the *Crawfords*; *Kilburny* to the Lord *Garnock*. *Boyl* Earl of *Glasgow* is now the most considerable Estate in *Cunninghame*; *Monckton Castle* belonging to the *Cunningham*'s. There are many other Castles and Gentlemens Seats in *Pont*'s Maps that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lenox* on the North and East, is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesome Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which joyn before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the Country takes its Name. *Pasley*, another Borough, lies also in this Country on the River *Cart*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abby of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle call'd, the *Black Book of Pasley*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglington* is Heretitary Sheriff of this Barony,

but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of Scotland. The Lord *Semple* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West end of the Town there's the Remains of a large Roman Camp and *Prætorium*, suppos'd to be Vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trode upon. At *Langside* in the Country, there's the Remains of another. Here 'twas the *Mary Queen of Scots* was defeated by the Protestant Nobility, & under the Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to England where she was imprison'd 'till beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Passey*, there's a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That part of the Country on the *Clyde* is pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with the Seed of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by intermarriage. There being safe Riding for Ships in the Frith and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improv'd by it. At the West End of a Bay on the *Frith* Island, lies *Gumrock* or *Gourrock* Town and Castle, where there's a Good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles further East, lies *Greenock* Town and Castle, well built, with a Good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the Chief Seat of the *Western* Herring-Fishing, for which the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House here.

The Chief Seats in this Country, are *Passey*, the Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Halkhead*, the Lord *Ross's*, *Castle-Cruickston* and *Chinmen*, the Duke of *Lennox's*, *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Robert Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arbuthnot*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Campbell*, the Lord *Sempil*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaws*; *Houston*, the Lord *Sempil*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaws*; *Houston*, the Lord *Sempil*; *Stainly*, *Johnstoun*, *Ellersly*, of which Family was the Great *Wallace*, *Craigans*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Winford*; *Finlason*, Earl of *Glencairn's*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's*; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stuart's*; *Douglas*, the Duke of *Douglas's*; *Bothwell*, the Earl of *Forfar's*, and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families which have Possessions here are the Duke of *Lennox*, the Earls of *Eglington*, *Glencairn*, *Bercon* and *Dundonald*, the Lords *Cathcart*, *Ross* and *Sempil*, all Three Chiefs of very ancient and honourable Families, and the Lord *Blantyre* a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stewarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwells*, *Birchalls*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Potersfield* and *Cocchrans*.

Clydsdale, has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian* and *Twedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Stirlingshire* on the North. This Country gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*, it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish* Sea; it is divided into two Wards called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Barony of *Glasgow*; the County Town is *Lanark* from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

The Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lesley* deserves its Name a *lanarum arca*, i. e. the Store-Houle of Wooll, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The *Upper Ward*, by *Pont's Map*, is thirty six Miles from East to West, and twenty from South to North, the *Upper Ward* thirty Miles from East to West, and about eighteen from South to North. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best *emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is Navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burthen, but its Port is *Newport-Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here; have a large Publick House, and the Custom-House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joyn'd to the suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewen Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the Toll-booth, a magnificent structure of hewen Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every Hour. The four principal Streets that divide the City into four Parts centre at the Toll-booth a Magnificent Structure; and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the Name of *St. Mungo's Church*; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewen Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City, but the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fabric consisting of several Courts; the Front towards the City is of hewen Stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchased for by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*, and founded by King *James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* granting it all the Priviledges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology; Three Philosophy Professors, and afterwards some Clergy

Clergy Men taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577 King *James VI.* established twelve Persons here, viz. a Principal three Professors of Philosophy, four Bursers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands with an adjacent Field. The Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. And in 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 100 Pound Sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strang*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention. It ought also to be mention'd for the honour of this City, that it has always since the Reformation been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject. The other places of chief Note in this Country, are *Hamilton*, which gives Sirname and Title of Duke to that Ancient, Great and Illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Pallace, and a noble Park here. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorn'd on all sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit-trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its Tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River called *Avon*, runs thro' it. The Town of *Hamilton* is pleasant and well built, and the Family has their Burying place in the Church. There is good ground to believe, that this Family is much more ancient in *Scotland*, than the time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Cambden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, tho' it's certain they were very considerable at that time, but their Grandeur was much raised by King *James III.* who gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been marry'd to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelerault* in *France*, by Henry II. of *France*; and by the consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in June 1676. the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*. The Causes mention'd in the Narrative are First, the Princely Duty of his Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions, and great Services of his Subjects. 2. That *James* Marquis

Marquiss of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesty's Blood, and that *James Duke of Chattelerauld*, his Grandfather, was Governor of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chattelerauld* in *France*, and in Defence of the said Queen he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. 3. Because of the good Service of *John Marquiss of Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenancy, and pacifying divers Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James*, and Duke *William*, both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father of the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the time of Queen *Mary*. There are of this Family at present besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen* his Grace's Brothers. The Earls of *Abercorn* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Elhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hammilton*. The Town and Castle of *Douglafs* in the upper ward, gives Sirname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquiss, to the Ancient, Noble and Heroick Family of *Douglafs*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*, of which there has been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in *Europe*, of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by *Mr. David Hoom of Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Atchievements in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings, which laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this great Family, in the Reign of King *James II*. So that the present Family of *Douglafs* is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*, of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in *France* by King *Charles VII*. of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by several of his Posterity. This Family for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van of the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Earl of

Dumbarton, Earl of *March*, the Lord *Whittingham*, and the Lord *Mordington*, besides many Gentlemen of Note.

Crawford-Lindsey, in this Country gives Title of Earl to a noble and ancient Family of the same Sirname, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom: there have been many great Men of this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montross* during Life by King *James III*.

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County which we have not room to mention; the Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all necessaries for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf-peal, Lime-stone and Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*. In *Crawford Moor* there's Gold found in the Sand of the Brook after Rain in pretty large pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a *Roman* Cause-way, or Military Way are to be seen in this Country from one end to the other. There's another which is suppos'd to have reach'd from *Lanark* to *Falkirk*.

Sterlin-shire is bounded on the East by the River of *Aven*, on the West by *Lochlomond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Americ*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*: the County derives its Name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterlin* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water: This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easie Passage over the *Forth* as by *Sterling-Bridge*, which is of hewen Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches; Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Areskin*, is Hereditary Governour of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North side has the River *Forth* for its security. The Church stands in the upper part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Mar*, both

very large, and of excellent Workmanship; it was anciently called *Binobara*, which in the Old Scots Language signifies the same with *Sterlin* in the Saxon, whence *Ptolomy* is suppos'd to have given it the Name of *Vindovora*: This was one of the boundaries of the Roman Empire in Britain, as appears by the inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right Hand of the Town stood the noble Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Grains, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattel; it is well stor'd with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth* and its other Rivers, and for Fuel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some Roman Monuments, particularly Two little Hills, call'd by the Vulgar *Dunnipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and Two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the Romans call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions perform'd here. *Cambden* thinks the Roman Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antonius Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his Name. We have not time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* Wall, or *Cambden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain that in all the Scots Histories 'tis call'd *Graham's* Dyke, and that *Graham* in the Old Scots Language signifies the same that *Severus* does in Latin. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble Victory the Scots obtain'd over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the English receiv'd; it is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James III.* of Scotland by the Nobility, who, finding him incurably addicted to Arbitrary Government, arm'd his Son against him, and set him up in his stead. The chief Families of this Country are the *Livingstons*, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, has a Seat here at *Calendar* Castle, and is Hereditary Sheriff of the County. The *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston* Castle; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers* and *Buchanans*.

Other Seats here are, *Hoaston*, *Sharps*, *Dundasse*, *Dundasses*, *Arncorn*, Earl of *Hopton's*. *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*, *Craighall*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*; *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *New Liston*, Earl of *Stairs*. *Bins*, Sir *Thomas Dalzeil's*; *Cardross*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*; *Blacknes's* Castle, the Queens; *Kennel*, Duke *Hamilton's*.

Lennox, is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyle-shire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Sterling-shire* on the East. *Pont* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This Country is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Britanno dunum* by Latin Writers, since *Dun* in the Old Scots Language signifies a Hill or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was anciently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. The Country, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other part is Mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The ancient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* call'd *Waccomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Defarts. This Country is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in two Bays which break into it from the Mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Levin*, *quasi Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomund*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest eight Miles, and narrowest two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about twenty Furlongs in length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited; and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustomed to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastel*, so called from an old Castle in it. *Inchdavanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-trees. *Inchconnangan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn Fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for its Ew-trees, which grows no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Mackfarlan* has a handsome Seat on the East side of that Lake; there's *Kilmaronoch* a fine Seat formerly belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*, *Buchanan* Castle, and several others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a kind of Eel; it gave occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins, as the Beams fasten'd together in some places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turf, for them to have recourse to in time of War, and to move from part to part, gave occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of *Scotland*; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Father to King *James VI.* by Queen *Mary*, which brought

brought this Earldom into the Royal Family; and it was given afterwards by King *James VI.* to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in *France*, a Branch of the Family of *Lennox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Ducheſs of *Richmond* and *Lennox* lately decaſ'd. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in *France* in the time of *Charles VI.* *Bernard* one of them in the Reign of *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* commanded fix thousand *Scots* in the *French* Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd fix thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he ſubdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of *France*, and was made Vice-roy of that Kingdom. He was alſo an inſeparable Companion to *Henry VII.* of *England*, and attended him thither from *France* when he came to claim the Crown of *England*, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, ſon of King *Charles II.* Natural Sons by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*. Other Families of Note in this Country are the *Campbells*, *Colchouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the famous Mathematician the Lord *Merchifton*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Haltons*, ſome of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equal'd by any poet or Historian ſince his time. *Dumbarton*, the County Town, was once conſiderable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is ſtill remarkable for its Caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt by Nature in *Europe*. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Deſcription of it in the 21ſt Book of his *History*, in ſubſtance thus. Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin*, there's a Plain about a Mile long, at the end of which, where the Rivers joyn, there's a Rock with two Summits; on the Weſternmoſt there's a Watch Tower, with a large Proſpect into the Neighbouring Country. The Eaſtern Summit is lower, and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock paſſable only by one Man at a time. When any part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it ſends forth a ſulphureous Smell: At the upper part of the Caſtle there's a great Rock of Loadſtone. The Rock is very ſteep on all ſides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the aſcent is more ealy, and betwixt the two Rocks, there's a ſpace of Ground incloſed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houſes, makes a ſafe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Caſtle, and opens a paſſage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Aſcent in the middle there are Houſes which look like another Caſtle ſeparated from the former; the ſame ſerves for a Ditch on the Weſt, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the Eaſt ſide, and on the North, where the Rock is ſteep, there's a Green Plain. There are three Wells in the Caſtle always flowing with Water, beſides many Springs, ſo that 'tis impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the

Levin.

Levin. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this Country, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montross's*; *Roseneath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rosedue*, *Calhoun* of *Luss*, *Ardincaple*, *Macalans*. The Duke of *Montross* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Mountstuart*, is Sheriff but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the Old *Scots* Language. *Buchanan* says 'tis eight Miles long and four broad. Bishop *Lesly* says 'tis ten Miles in length. Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rothsay*, with an ancient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them who had that Title was *David*, Son to King *Robert III.* about the Year 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kemis*, and four Churches. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say *David*, above mention'd, was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferr'd this Title upon the Lord *Dernly*, before she marry'd him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argile* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isles of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it's an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has four Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodie* is the strongest, and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of 'em come there, to whom this Island gives the Titles of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklowis*, but by the Lowlanders call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichal*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argile* contains the Country of that Name, *Knappdale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most part of the Western Isles. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Inverara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argile*, Chief of the Ancient

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Brittain.

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Ancient and Great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lennox* on the East, by the *Deucalionian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kyntyre* is a Peninsula, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. *Kyntyre* is an *Irish* Word, signifying the Head of the Country. It is well inhabited, especially on the Coasts, and is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The chief Family here is that of *Macowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argile* is Superiour. *Campbel* Town, a Royal Borough, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. Camden says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Glines* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale is joyn'd to *Kyntyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Sand, scarce about a Mile broad, thro' which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This Country has *Rochsin* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Cowal lies betwixt *Lochfyn* on the West, the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the East, the Isle of *Bute* on the South, *Argile* and the *Grampian* Mountains on the North; abounds with Lakes and Bays.

Argile, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lennox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argile*, taking in the constituent Parts above mention'd, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Lochs*, the chief of 'em *Loch-fyn*, which is about sixty Miles in length, and at the narrowest place above four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argile* deriv'd their ancient Title of Lairds. Bishop *Lesly* says, this Island is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argile* on the Sea, or as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattel and Deer. Their Black Cattel run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat, and their Fat, when boyl'd, does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oyl. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the Lowlanders. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lies upon *Lochow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the Shire of *Argile*; it formerly gave Title of Lord to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Argile*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of

of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, anciently Lords of the Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this Country, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and govern'd by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argyle* were made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendered the Office to King *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the Isles, and are still great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sirname, according to *Cambden* from the Castle *Campbel*, and their Pedigree from the ancient Petty Kings of *Argyle* by a long Series of Ancestors. This Country was the first in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*, it abounds with Castles and Gentlemens Seats; the chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Macdowgals* a very ancient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Lowdon*, the Earl of *Braid Albin*, and the Earl of *Ilka*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of the County; 'tis a peculiar right of this Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vassals are oblig'd to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it according to the Number of their Cattel. This Country derives its Name according to *Cambden*, from *Ar-Gwythil*, i. e. near the *Irish*, or the Bank of *Ireland*, for the old *Britains* called the *Irish*, *Guithil* and *Gaothel*.

Other Seats in this Country are *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbell* of *Ouchintrek*; *Kilburn*, the Earl of *Braid Albins*.

Perthshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town of the County, is bounded on the North and North West by *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South West by *Argyle* and *Lennox*, on the South by *Clackmannan*, *Sterlin-shire* and *Forth*; this Shire is twenty five Miles in length and forty eight in breadth. It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenlivet*, *Strathardel*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramach*, *Balwhidder*, *Glenmurchy*, *Stormont*, *Mentait* and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, Chief of the Noble, Ancient and Numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts* formerly Earls of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John Earl of Gowry* their Provost was killed, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County conferr'd upon him and his Heirs. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn Fields; this Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblane*. It had also three Monasteries and one Nunnery, it has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*; commonly call'd *St. Johnstown*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town

of the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood anciently the Town of *Berth*, which was overflowed by an Inundation of the River, which occasion'd King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious place. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkel* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Arbol*; it is the chief Market Town of the *Highlands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblane*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship. *Scoon* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly Crown'd, upon that called the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*, but upon the extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Distich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniant lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

importing, that the *Scots* should Reign wherever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Country-man, who in the Reign of *Kenneth III.* being at Plow with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestow'd upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this Famous Victory, which his ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Plows. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this family are the Marquis of *Tweddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That part of the Country called *Strathern*, takes its denomination from the River *Ern* which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Ferna* mentioned by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the ancient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this Country lies the Castle of *Tullybardin*, which gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Arbol's* eldest Son, being the ancient Seat of the Chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drim-
mick*, the ancient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of
Duplin,

Duplin, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family *Hay*; it is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever the *Scots* received from the *Engliff*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, who the *Engliff* came to assist. In this Battle there perished Four score of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* many, that the Name would have been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child. Where *Ern* falls into the *Tay* flood the Town of *Abernethy*, the ancient Metropolis of the *Picts*. *Menteith*, another part of this Country, derives its Name from the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblane*, the principal River in *Perth-shire*, and indeed of the Nation *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long and one broad, and after a Course of forty six Miles falls into the *German Ocean* below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which called *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair Drummond* which makes so great a noise by the fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it blinds those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in the Country are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthwens*, *Ogilvys*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rolls*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschobhs*, *Meinies*, *Fullartons*, *Rosses*. That part of the Country called *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*, and part of it called *Drumalbin* signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*; this appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the ancient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnians* from the Country, and retain the ancient Language and Habits. They are a hardy Warlike People, and follow much of the ancient Parsimony in their Way of Living; and from this Country it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we Read of who enjoy'd the Title was *Robert* Earl of *Fyfe*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother King *Robert III*. The last who enjoy'd it was the late King *James*.

At *Ardoch* in this Country there's the Remains of a Roman Camp, and near *Perth* there's a Roman Way, or, *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. In the *Ochil Mountains* there is *Lapis Calaminaris*, Copper and Lead. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary Stewards of *Stratherne* and *Menteith*, where the Earls of *Menteith* of the Family of *Graham* have their principal Seat. Other Seats in this Country are *Blair Castle*, and *Huntly Tower* belonging to the Duke of *Athol*. *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbins*; *Nephan*, Mr. *Smith's*. The Viscount *Duplin's*. *Kilcain*, the Duke of *Montross's*.

Clackmannan, part of *Fyfe*, a small County, has *Fyfe*, on the East, *Perth-shire* on the West and North, and *Sterlin-shire* on the South; the Sheriff of this Country is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that ancient and noble Family. This Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, Store of Coal and Salt. The Chief Seats here are *Alloway*, the Earl of *Marrs*; *Kennet*, Collonel *Bruce's*; *Mensfri*, Sir *James Holburns*; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby's*; *Tillicuttri Stuart*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw* of *Greenock's*; *Forth*, *Gordon's*.

Next to this lies another part of *Fyfe*, called the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochlevin* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this Country is the Earl of *Kincardin*. In this Shire lies *Culross*, noted for a Trade in Salt and Coals; and for a stately House belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin*, with fine Gardens and Terras Walks. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and four broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts and all sorts of Water Fowl. It has one Island with a Castle, and another with the Ruins of a Priory, formerly the Residence of some of the *Culdees*: From this Lake springs the River of *Levin*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of Queen *Mary*, by order of the States, for the Murther of her Husband and other Crimes, as appears by Act of Parliament.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake, there's a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which for the goodness of the Stone, the curiousness of the Architecture, Gardens and Inclosures, and the pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

East from this lies the Country properly called *Fyfe*, having the German Sea on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is thirty two Miles in length, from *Fyness* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but seventeen Miles in breadth; it was anciently called *Ross*, which signifies a *Peninsula*, of which ancient Name the Towns of *Culross*, which signifies the back, and *Kinross* which signifies the head of *Ross*, are still Monuments. The Air of this Country is good, both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and various, on the West it is high; but the Skirts of the Country are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers. The chief of which is *Levin*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other things for its Island and Castle, where Queen *Mary* was imprison'd, and falls into the *Forth*; the other call'd *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle of the Country by *Couper*, &c. falls into the German Sea, both of them abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this Country are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of Black Cattel,

Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats and Sheep; it has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckoned, *Inverkitthing*, *Burnt-Island* and *Ely*, from whence it happens that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this Country abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, viz. *Culrofs*, *Inverkitthing*, *Burnt-Island*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirchaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittenween*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, on the Eastern Shoar, *Couper* in the middle of the Country and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here which do not send Members to Parliament, are *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*; the two *Weems's*, *Levinsmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, *Newburgh* on the *Tay* over against *Gowry* and *Kinross*, on the West of *Loch-levin*. The chief and most remarkable Town of *Fyfe* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishop's Seat, is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the German Sea, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has a Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships; had formerly a very strong Castle which is now demolished; suffer'd much by the *French*, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House *Rothes* and others; the Town was formerly very considerable, consist of several broad Streets which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from the West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the Magnificent Pallace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewen Stone, with many Battlements and Towers. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412. and is endowed with very ample Privileges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen Yearly, and by the Statute ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here called *St. Salvators*, *St. Leonards*, and the new College. *Salvators* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, a Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassels* settled a maintenance for a Professor of Philology. The Arms of this College are the Gules and *St. Salvator's* Cross. It has a good Library which was founded by Doctor *Sheen*. *St. Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrews* in 152—before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, two Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scots Tarvett*, who had a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several

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considerable Volumes ; and Sir John Wedderburn at his Death left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordon's* Manuscript of the *Scottish* History is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 153—before the Reformation, also with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in that same Faculty, for no Philosophy is taught in this College ; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The Learned Men of most Note bred in this University were *John Mayor* Provoist of *St. Salvators*, a Learned Man according to the then times ; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of Sentences : He flourished about the Year 1520. *Mr. Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very Learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and Rabbinical Writings. Doctor *John Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, Sir *John Wedderburn* formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence. *Mr. Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning, but we have not room to mention his Works. *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College. *Mr. James Wood*, *Mr. John Johnston*, famous for their Latin Poems. *Mr. David Calderwood*, well known for his Learned Book against Episcopacy, called *Altare Demascentum*. *Mr. James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelations*, and Song of *Solomon* ; his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments. *Mr. George Gilespy*, noted for his Learned Books against *Erastianism*, and the English Ceremonies. *Mr. James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-Garden, and furnished it with good mathematical Instruments. The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks. The late Duke of *Lauderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets. Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal-Society, a Person of Universal Learning. The Cathedral Church was reckon'd to be the largest in Christendom, being 7 Foot longer, and 2 broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry, and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

The Chief Church in the Town now is that called the *New Church*. Near the *New Church*, there are two other Churches, viz. that called *St. Leonards*, adjacent to the College of the same Name ; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty steeple of hewen Stone. This City takes its Name from *St. Andrew* the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Patras* in *Peloponesus*, by one *Regulus* a

Grecian Monk about 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in those times, and from him this Town was anciently called *Fannum Reguli*.

The Shire of *Fyfe* takes its Name from *Fifus*, Sirnamed *Duff-fus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts* about 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fyfe*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about 1057. and endow'd with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Mac Duff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Mac Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a small number of Cattel; it had an Inscription importing those Privileges now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms mix'd with half *Latin Words*, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac Duff* the Families of *Douglas Weems*, and the *Clan Chattan*, are said to be descended; the Title of Earl of *Fyfe*, was according to *Sir John Skene*, in his *Book de Verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fyfe*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in Favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Mentieth*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothesse*, chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Lesley* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four *Presbyteries* in this County, viz. one at *Comper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kickcaldy*, and another at *Dumferling*.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Pallaces in this County, one at *Dumferling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery. It is noted as the Birth-Place of King *Charles I.* and given Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Pallace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Arbuthnot* is Hereditary Keeper of this Pallace. The Town gives Title Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry; the Earl of *Rothesse* has his Residence here at *Castle Lesley*, on the Water of *Leven*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lindsey*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lyon*, had his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalhousie*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbots-Bank*, now *Sir Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melroth*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melroth*.

The Earl of *Levin*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; the Earl of *Dumferling*, already mention'd, has his House at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Belcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat in this Country; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a Noble Seat here at *Dunnibirsel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this Country are the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of that Great and Ancient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*: He has a Seat here at *Ravensheugh*; the Lord *Barleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmerinloch*, a Branch of the Ancient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balkanquhals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Hayfairs*, *Crightons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepanes*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hacekts*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kilgaddies*, *Kinniumonts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdales*, *Monnypennys*, *Moncrieffs*, *Mintons*, *Macgills*, *Orocks*, *Pitcarns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaws* and *Woods*.

Other Seats in the Country are *Burnt Island*, *Colin Mackenzie's* Seat, the Family of *Melvils*. *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibson's*; *Belcarras* the Earl of *Belcarras's*. *Balkasky*, *Sir John Anstruther's*, *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Arskins*, who is Lion King at Arms.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Dury* on the North, and the German Ocean on the East. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus* was *Gilchrist*, a Great Man in *Malcom* Vth's Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglass*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglass* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III's* Daughter, they were reckon'd the first Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at Publick Solemnities: *Forfar*, the County Town, gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who, for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglass*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation and Trade: It has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scots* History; and the Constable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Time of *Oliver*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth-Place of *Herbertus*, the *Scots* Historian, a Man famous in his Time. It has two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It gave Title of Viscount to *Graham* of *Clavers*, who commanded

the Troops that appear'd for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortify'd : There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishops See, lies upon the River *South Esk* in this Connty, has a stately Bridge of Two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattel, and gives Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Pannure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the Town of *Montross*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen : It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants : It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, that we have not room to mention. The Chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindseys*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grays*, *Neavoys*, *Fullertons*, *Durhams*, *Hunturs*. The Sheriffs Office of the County is in the Queen's Disposal. This County is about twenty eight Miles long, and about 20 broad, has Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon and other Fish. Near *Brechin*, a considerable Market Town in this County, the *Danes* were defeated ; and the chief of the Family of *Keith* having kill'd their General, he was advanc'd to great Honours by King *Malcolm*. There was a high Stone erected over the Danish General's Grave which is still call'd *Cannus's Cross* from his Name, and at ten Miles distance there's another Cross over the Grave of a Dane of Note, and both of 'em have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbroth* or *Arbroth*, a Royal Burrough in this County has a Harbour for Ships, and had a Noble Abby formerly endow'd with large Revenues by King *William I.* who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun Aveskin* of *Aveskins*, *Inglismady*, *Falconer* of *Newtons* ; *Hetherwick*, Mr. *Scots* ; *Burrowfield*, Mr. *Taylor's* ; *Fullerton*, Mr. *Fullerton's* ; *Pittarow*, Sir *David Carnagy's* ; *Newmans Walls*, Mr. *Scot of Logy's* ; *Galro*, Mr. *Falconer's* ; *Brime*, *Turnballs* of *Stricathro* ; *Edgehill*, Mr. *Lindsay's* ; *Old Barr*, Mr. *Robert Youngs* ; *Corse*, *Lyons's* ; *Morphe*, Mr. *Graham's* ; *Logge*, Mr. *Wisharts* ; *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's* ; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's* ; *Grangi*, Mr. *James Martins* ; *Achter House*, Mr. *Patrick Lyons* ; *Mainis*, *David Graham's* of *Fintri* ; *Castle Pourie*, Mr. *Pourie's* ; *Lethem*, Sir *James Woods* of *Bonitoun* ; *Bonitoun*, Mr. *Ferguson's* ; *Montross*, Earl of *Middleton's* ; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scots* of *Rossie* ; *Duinald*, Mr. *Robert Scot's* ; *Ulfess Haven*, Mr. *Patrick Rennys* ; *Glamis*, Earl of *Strathmore's* ; *Pannure* and *Brechin*, Earl of *Pannure's* ; *Kinnard*, Earl of *South Esk's* ; *Ethive*, Earl

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Earl of North Esks ; Carriston, Stuarts oi Garntully ; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham of Pouris ; Inverchartie, Mr. John Ogilvy's ; Blackness, Mr. Wederburn ; Cragy, Mr. Keeds.

The Merns has Angus on the South, Mar on the North, Goury on the West, and the German Ocean on the East : It is called the Shire of Kincardin, the County Town, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of Bruce. The County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage ; is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this Country is the strong Castle of Dumnotter, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl of Scotland, Chief of the noble and ancient Family of Keith, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in the War against the Danes. Fordon lies also in this Country, famous in the Popish Times for the Relicks of Palladius, first Bishop of the Scots, which were suppos'd to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Sirname of John Fordon, the Scottish Historian, Author of the Book called the Scoti Chronicon, to whom the succeeding Scots Historians have been very much oblig'd. Paldykirk in this Country, which takes its Name from Palladius, is remarkable for its Yearly Fair, which continues Three Days ; and the principal Commodity bought there is course Cloth, which is commonly transported to the Netherlands. The chief Families of this Country are the Keiths, Arbuthnets, Grahams, Stratons, Strauchans, Burmets, Barclays, Falconers, Ramseys, Allered, Carnaiges, Banner-mans, Woods. The Earl Marshal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

There are several good Harbours in this Country, and particularly at Stonehive, where the Earl Marshal has a Noble Salmon-fishing.

Goury, a Burrough in this County, is noted for the Ruins of an ancient Castle, laid to have been built by Malcolm Kenmore, who made it a Free Burgh.

Mar, or the Shire of Aberdeen, has Goury and Merns on the South, Buchan on the North, Padenoch and part of Perth-shire on the West, and the German Ocean on the East, and is about sixty Miles in length. The chief Places of this County are Old and New Aberdeen ; Old Aberdeen lies a Mile North from the Town, called otherwise Bon-accord ; it is situated at the Mouth of the River Don, which some Criticks would derive from the Danube, by the Germans call'd Donaw ; by the Polanders Dunaum, and by the Latins Danubium, from whence they would infer, That the Picts, who inhabited this Country, were of Scythian Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the Donaw, which was one of the Boundaries of their ancient Country ; however that is, the Town derives its Name from this River ; Aber in the Old Scots Language signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. The Don is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile

from the Town there is a stately Bridge, of one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishops Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machars*, a large and stately Structure. it was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the Time of the Reformation. The Chief Ornament of this Town is the King's College, on the South side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewed Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinston* in 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King *James IV* taking the Patronage upon him, it was call'd the King's College by the Bull, for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI*. in 1494 endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bologna*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal who is also one of the Regents, 3 other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New *Aberdeen* is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the Country Town, and by Consequence the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty. It stands in a wholesome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred. It stands upon 3 Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of 'em; and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally 4 Stories high or more, and have for the most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill at the West-end of the City there flows Two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which in Taste and Quality comes very near the Spaw in *Germany*; Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church, formerly belonging to the *Franciscans*, built of free Stone, and good Architecture. In this City lyes the Marshal-College, which was founded by *George Earl-Marshal*, in 1593, to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a Principal, 4 Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Leslie*, both Historians, Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Instruction*

History

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Brittain.

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Historico Theologica, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Dr. of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin Poems*; *William Douglas*, Professor of Divinity, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, who was a Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Mountauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the *French* Protestants order'd his Philosophical Works to be Printed, at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his *Ethicks* were only publish'd: Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal-College, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem too much to favour the *Papists*; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *De objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reed*, Dr. *Duncan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteem'd for his Book *de febris*, &c. and Dr. *Alexander Frazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.* In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having 1 Master and 3 Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Cathedral Church, call'd that of *St. Nicholas*, to whom it was Dedicated in the *Papish Times*, is a handsom Edifice of Free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into 3 Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower and Steeple with Pinacles. In this Tower the Courts of the Town and County are kept. Here is also a Prison and a Workhouse. Belonging to the Town there is an Alms-house and 3 Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-House. About a Mile from the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of Seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Gawin Dumbay*. The Air of this Country, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Summer Rains do sometimes keep back the Harvest, but seldom or never spoil it. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles* and *Prussians*, when they come into this Country, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The general Fuel of this Country is Peat and Turf, and in some Places Wood. On the Sea Coast there is Oak, &c. in many Places, and in the mountainous Parts of the Country Fir and Pine; Birch is common to both. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley. Oats in abundance, Peas and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick, and Foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The Mountainous part of the Country affords very good Pastorage, and the other very good Corn; the adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch Fleet* continually Fishing

Fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-Fishing, and to neglect that of other sorts. The Native of this Country are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wits, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them, which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities and to their Commerce with Foreign Nations. The Rivers of this Country abound with Fish of several Sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which, there are reckon'd six Sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there is many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-fowl of several Sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. It abounds with Quarries of Free stone for Building, and of Lime stone for Cultivating the Land; there is one sort of Stones call'd *Elf-arrow-heads*, in a manner peculiar to this part of the Country. They seem to be of the nature of Flint, some of them like the points of Spears, and some of them of other Shapes; but such as it were impossible for any Artist to form of such brittle Matter. They are for the most part of 2 Inches, 1 Inch, or Half an Inch long, and about 1 or 2 Grains thick, rough and unpolish'd, but all thin at the Edges. What is most strange in those Stones, they are always found by Chance, but never by Search, sometimes in the common Roads and other Places, when 'tis certain there was none an Hour or two before; this happens especially during the Summer, and when the Sky is clear, so that they are probably form'd in the Air from some gross Exhalations, since they have been found in the Boots and other Apparatus of Travellers. This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, viz. *Birse, Glentaner, Glenmuick, Strath-dee, Strath-clover, Brays of Mar and Cromar*, most part of *Buchan, Formartin, Garrioch and Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and ancient Barony, water'd by the Rivers *Dovern and Bogy*, it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntly*. This Country is very Fruitful of Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linnen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This Country is mostly inhabited by *Gordon's* Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a Magnificent Castle here call'd *Strathbogy* from the name of the Country. The superiority of this Country was given to the Duke's Ancestor; upon the fall of the *Cummins* about 400 Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*, who upon that occasion removed hither from the *Mers*, their Original Country as has been already mention'd, where the Family possessed many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland, Aboyn, Aberdeen*, and Viscount

of *Kenmure*, besides a great many Gentlemen of Note in other parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The Country of *Mar* gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

In this Country there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several pieces of Coin with the *Aberdea* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are *Kintore* a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives Title of E. to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*, 2 *Inveruy*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peterhead* with a good Harbour, capable of 100 Ships. In many Places of this County there are many great Stones erected in a Circle, suppos'd to have been Heathen Temples. The dropping Cave of *Slairs* is very remarkable, where excellent Lime is made from the petrify'd Substance that dropt from the Cave.

Other Seats in this Country are *Kildrummy*, formerly the Ancient Seat of the E. of *Marr*. *Inveruy* Earl *Marfials*; *Kerth* E. of *Kintores*; *Bisligo*, Lord *Pitsligo's*; *Kairnburg*, Col. *Duchan's*; *Dalgety* E. of *Errols*; *Aboyn* E. of *Aboyns*; *Muckwall* Lord *Frazers*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seatons*; *Knockhall* Mr. *Goodnys*; *Drum* Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar* Sir *William Forbesses*; *Forquhan*, Mr. *Forbesses*; *Monemusk*, Sir *Forbesses*; *Castle-Forbess*, Lord *Forbesses*; *Crathes* Sir *Thomas Burnet of Leyt*; *Frendraught*, Lord *Frendraughts*; *Philartbs* Lord *Saltons*; *Fetterneer* belongs to *Bessy* in *Germany*; *Fyrro* Earl of *Dumferling*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Fra-*

Banf contains part of *Bucan*, *Strathdobern*, *Boyne*, *Enzy*, *Strathawin* and *Balveny*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East; 'tis 32 Miles long, and 30 broad; the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the paternal inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*, it lies upon the River of *win*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom; this part of the country is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balvany* is of a better Soil, yet Mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this land, and *Glendfidich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this Country there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones, and Hones to the whole Island. They are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of that. At *Balvany*, there are Springs of Allum Water, and veins of Stone in the Earth, from whence Allum is Boil'd. *Strathawin* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds so with Limestone,

stone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great profit by selling their Lime, as also their Fat Cattle, and fine Linen Yarn in their Weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keas*. *Ainze* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this Country, lies at the *Bog of Gicht*, now call'd *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon* chief Seat, the noblest Pallace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens and a large Park; he is Proprietor of this part of the Country. *Boyne* a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but Mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen* an ancient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the Country lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except from its Corn and the Salmon fishing of the River; most of this Country is possess'd by the *Ogilvies* and their Vassals; the chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very ancient and noble Name, who is their chief must be left to the Herald, but the Earl of *Airley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*. *Buchan*, the Principal Town of this place is *Frazerburgh* a Sea Port, and *Peter-head* another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime; the Village of *Turreferry* the pleasantest of all this Country, is a place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemens Seats about it. *Farmartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls both of the *Cummins* and *Stuarts*, the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I.* &c. but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest; there were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particularly *John Stewart* youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII.* of *France* contributed chiefly with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*, wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V.* of *England* was kill'd for this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Other Seats in this Country, are *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Seafield's*. *Innerury* Lord *Bamfs*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy* *Boyns*; *Birkenboye*, *Sir James Abercromby's* Park, *Sir John Gordon's*; *Dum* *Sir James Dumbars Fotherghen*; *Sir Alexander Ogilvy* a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, *Mr. Gordon's*; *Pittendrife*, *Lord Oliphants*; *Kinardie*, *Mr. Donaldson's*; *Castlegiant*, the Laird *Grants*; *Crombie*, and *Brarro*, *Duff of Duffs*; *Glasshaugh*, &c.

Abercromby's; *Balendalesb*, and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grants*; *Arken*, *Glengerask*, *Buskie*, and *Achentoul*, *Gordon* of *Gordon's*; *Keith*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Kinminnity*, *Sutherland* of *Sutherlands*; *Spenn*, Mr. *Abernethies*; *Rannes*, Mr. *Hays*; *Bognie*, *Morison* of *Horifons*.

Garioch, the principal place here is *Inerrury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, tho' Sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Balliol*, and those who adher'd to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward I.* of *England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundation of the overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Fall in *Scotland*. Near this place also in 1411. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the Bloody Battle of the *Hurlaw*; this Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemens Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving name to that ancient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Banff*, are the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbesses*, *Lesleys*, *Meldrums*, *Gdnys*, *Seatons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrommneys*. The principal Rivers of this Country are *Dee*, which runs through the *Campian* Hills from its Source to its Mouth; that part of the Country is not very fit for Corn but what they have is very good. These Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats: The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wooll is very much valued for its whiteness and softness. The Air of the Country is in general wholesome. The Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent. It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it, and Forests of all Fir; it receives several other Rivers into it. The Tract of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that it is called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to it lies *Aboyne*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho' much less than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Grats. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans* and *Forbesses*, which noble and ancient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbes* in this Country. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Innernefs* on the West, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this Country is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Countries suffer much by the extremity of the Winter, this Country suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of Frosts, or continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 more clear Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. The Country is productive of every thing that grows in any other part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun; it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, tho' they have enough of the latter in the upper places of the Country, and no Country is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. The Country from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 *Scotts* Miles which are a fifth part larger than *Englisb* Miles, but it is of unequal breadth, and the fruitfulest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in breadth. The Country in general is Champian, and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part Sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those 2 Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Pindorn*, and *Lossie*. The River *Nesse* takes its rise from Lake *Coich*, so far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-east it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-east for two Miles, it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends itself into 24 Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. This Lake, tho' every where surrounded with a barren and uncultivated Soil, never Freezes, nor does the River *Nesse* itself, which running about 4 Miles after it comes out of the Lake washes the Town of *Innernefs*, and falls into *Murray Firth*. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathbarr* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Firth* at the Town of *Nairn*. *Pindorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch* and being called *Herin* for a long way, gives the name of *Strathberin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the name of *Pindorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forres*, and the Abby of *Kinlofs*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Lossie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. *Spey*, a large clear and rapid River, rises from a Lake of its own name, in the Hills betwixt *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*; its Coast is South-east, and is every where hedg'd in with high Mountains and large Woods, and is increased with many other Rivers and Torrents from the Mountains.

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

III

Mountains, until it come within six Miles of the Sea, where it runs thro' a plain and well inhabited Country, and does much Damage by its Inundations ; it has no Harbour, and scarce admits little Boats ; the Tide does not flow up a Mile in it ; many times in the heat of Summer it swells by Westerly Winds, tho' there be no Rain. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal taking one Year with another ; for there is annually pick'd and exported eighty or a hundred Lasts, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germah*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head, but most of these are used for home Consumption, and taken either with Hooked Tridents by Day, or in Wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night ; none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives who are accusom'd to them, and pass this River in them for most part without any Danger. The gainful Fishery of this River formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Pluscardin* : A cunning Prior having obtain'd the Grant of it from one of the Kings of *Scotland*, who calling at the Abbey on Journey, and finding but mean Entertainment, the Prior excused by his Poverty, and the King bidding him ask a Boon, he begg'd a few Furlongs of the River, which he said belong'd to no body, and so obtain'd it. This Country is divided into two Shires ; the greater call'd the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this Country are *Elgin*, where there's a Timber Bridge over the River *Nesse*. This Town is very conveniently situated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a lesser size. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there's a fine Prospect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle and its Superiorities. The common Drink in those Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap ; but they prefer *Aquavite* of their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richest Wines, drink plentiful of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this Country being furnish'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and some Cheese, they will undertake the greatest Journeys in the Winter on foot without any other Provision. Further East on the Coast lyes Castle *Strath*, a Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lyes on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Fire-stone, and many Signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemens Seats pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnway*, the old Castle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other side stands the Town of *Forres*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North ; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now

now ruinous; and lower stood formerly the Noble Abbey of *Kinlos*. On the Road to *Forres* there's a large Pillar of Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth* against the Forces of *Sueno* King of Denmark. the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there's a vast many Villages and Gentlemens Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishops See, lyes on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. There's the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolished during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence and Workmanship, had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie* within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. There's a Lake here that abounds with Wild Fowl of all sorts, particularly Swans, which feed upon an Herb in the Lake that never appears above Water, and seems with many other Plants of this Climate, to be unknown to the Botanists. Above *Elgin*, *Forres* and *Nairn*, lyes that part of the Country call'd the *Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part in Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods and Green Valleys. *Strath-herin*, which lies upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams. It belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat* and his Vassals. *Strath-Nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several Gentlemen. *Strath-herin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this Country lyes *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Makumtoish*, the Chief of that Clan has his Seat. This Tribe is call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other Parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of Upper *Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* is Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This Country of *Murray* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*, descended from the Famous Earl of *Murray* who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The other remarkable Families in this Country are the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Inneses*, *Brodies*, *Dunbars*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackumtoishes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

The Shire of *Innerneffe* contains part of *Murray-Land* which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South part of *Rosse*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak; *Badenoch* abounds with Deer, and *Lochaber* with Fish. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift. That part of which lyes in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the old *Scots* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lyes West from *Innerneffe*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods, and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish.

The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochty*, anciently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; it was new fortify'd at the Time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garrison in it commanded by Major-General *Maitland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Rangubo*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murder'd by *Macbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd, for his Son flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards *Stewart* of *Scotland*, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County, are the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbesses*, *Dumbars*, *Macphersons*, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Loch-leven* to the *Orkney* Isles along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Family of *Gordon* was Hereditary Sheriffs of it, but now 'tis divided into several Shires. *Castle-uchart*, Sir *Lodowick Grants*, *Glengary Castle*, *Macdonalds*, *Dun-egan*, *Macleods*, *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slates*; *Dal-rost*, *Mackintoshes*, *Done*, Lord *Lovets*, *Ercules*, *Chrisholm* of *Comers*; *Glenmoriston*, the Laird of *Grants*.

Cromarty lyes North from *Inverness*, is a small Country, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lyes in a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is *Earl* of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners gave it the Name of *Portus salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Rosse*, it is in length, according to some, Fifty Miles, and Thirty broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The Country abounds with Fir, and Game. The chief Seats are *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Kennith Mackenzies*; *Castleod*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the *Earl* of *Cromarties*.

Rosse, which in the ancient *Scots* Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lyes betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring. The Soil is for the most part Mountainous, Barren, abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattel, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Orkney* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lyes a little Tract call'd *Penelcheg*, the Paternal Estate of the *Earl* of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd *Castle Mendenen*, which lyes in an Island of the above mention'd Firth; several small Rivers run into this Firth.

Further North on the same Coast lyes *Loch-ew*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little further North, *Loch-brien* runs into the Country and is remarkable for its noble Herring Fishing every Year. The Inland Parts above this Coast are call'd *Ard-rosse*, i. e. the higher part of the Country, which is full of Mountains, and uninhabited. Above this Bay lies a little Tract call'd *Coigach*; next lyes *Affynt*, betwixt the River *Chircaig* and *Cheuliscong* Bay. There is a noted Promontory here which runs a great way into the Sea, and affords great store of Marble. This little Tract is barren of Corn, and thinly inhabited, but abounds with Horses, Black Cattel, and Deer. That part of *Rosse*, next to *Murray Firth*, tho' pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn, towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Trees and Herbs are much better here than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shoar of which stands the Town, call'd the *Chanrie* of *Rosse*, formerly a Bishop's See. It is pleasantly situated in a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here, *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lyes near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*, the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. The River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this Country and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lyes *Dingwall*, a small Town, in a fruitful Soil. Near this Place, towards the North, rises a large and rugged Mountain call'd *Weves*, with abundance of Tops, from whence the Neighbouring green Valleys are watered with Streams. On the North of the *Firth* lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Monro*. A little lower on the same Shore lyes the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the ancient Name of *Rofs* in this Country; and a little lower lyes *Milton*, the Seat of the Ancient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is call'd the *Firth* of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name which lyes upon it, and is the head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Innerness*, comprehends the whole Country call'd *Rofs*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to St. *Dorbes*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Rofs* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strathcarron*, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and Black Cattel. This Country of *Rofs* formerly

own Earls, but in the Time of King James III. was annex'd to the Crown. The Chief Families here have been mention'd in the Description of the Country. This Sheriffdom is in Her Majesty's Gift, the present Sheriff is *Ross of Kilhaick*. Other Ears are *Brachan* and *Fortrose* Castles, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzys*; *Red Castle*, Mr. *Mackenzys*; *Naighorse*, *Ross of Kilravocks*; *Men Donnen Castle*, the Queens. It has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pitto-orthy*, *Mackenzie of Scatwels*.

Southerland has *Ross* on the South, *Caithneson* the North East, *Wyllat* on the West, and *Stranaver*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Southerland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Southerland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, Black Cartel, and Deer. *Caithnes* was formerly reckon'd part of this Country, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than cou'd be expected from its Northerly Situation, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the Earl of *Southerland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has Three remarkable Forreits, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. Those Forreits and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many sorts. There is one sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*, it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. In the West of this Country there is a mountainous and woody Tract of Ground; and 'tis observable that all the Deer bred in the Mountain *Arkil* in this Tract have forked Tails, by which they are easily distinguish'd from the rest. There are many Rivers here, which, tho' but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about sixty Lakes in this Country, which abound with Fish and various sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks and Geese, of many kinds. The greatest Lake is *Lochskin*, which is fourteen Miles Length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Southerland* has a House, that he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in some of those Lakes and Rivers there is found many times Pearls of great value. There are Silver Mines also in this Country, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-stone. No Rats will live in this Country, tho' they abound in *Caithnes*, which borders with it on dry Marches. *Southerland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole Country but what's wash'd with fresh or salt Water; so that

the Inhabitants have store of Fish and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wooll, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell-fish of all sorts. *Southerland* is from East to West about fifty five Miles in Length, and from South to North twenty two Miles broad. *Strathnaver* is separated from this Country by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver*, which runs thro' it. The Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattel. There are great Herds of Black Cattel, Goats, Sheep, and Horses, and plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infested with ravenous Wolves, which are more frequent here than in any other part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works also in this Country. Their Commodities are Fat Black Cattel, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt Beef, Hides, Deer-skins, Sheep-skins, Tallow, Butter and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtain'd against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Countries are strong, couragious, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, chearful and plain-hearted; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The Two Places of most Note in it are *Borwe* and *Young*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Southerland*, to whose Eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in Length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Loch-navern* and *Loch-Iyol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this Country. The Earls of *Southerland* were formerly of the Name of *Southerland*, a very ancient and honourable Family, to the Heiress of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Countries, and all the Gentlemen of that Country hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Suthers*.

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Sutherlands, Murrays, Mackays, Crays, Clangunnins, Seil-thomas's, Seil-johns's, and Seil-phaleys. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes* who was kill'd and buried there. The Earl of *Sutherland* is Hereditary Sheriff, the Country has several Mountains of white Marble.

Cathnes is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain *Ord*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the German Ocean, and on the North by *Pentland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with Black Cattel, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and clayie, which makes their Harvest late. They want Wood, but have it in Exchange from *Strathnaver* for Corn. They have many Lakes and Rivers, which abound with Fish. There are many little Towns and Villages in this Country, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemens Seats; but the People in general are more addicted to good Chear than to build good Houses. The best House in this Country is *Castle Sinclair*, anciently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cathnes*, who have since call'd it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Surname. They have several other Castles in this Country, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it, as the Earl of *Braidalbin* is now, who has a great Estate in this Country.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Rvensheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possess'd *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family upon that account, called *William the Waster*, they lost those Countries; but there are many Gentlemens Families of this Name in those Isles, and in other parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this Country. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town of this Country is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. Other Seats in this Country are *Thurso Cattle*, the Earl of *Cathnes's*; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair* of *Mays*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*; *Mucklo*, the Earl of *Cathnes's*.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, but we refer the Description of them to its proper place, among that of the Islands, thinking it best to follow the Method of other Scots Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart, and begun with the Western Isles.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

THose Islands lie in the *Deucalidon* Sea; they were by ancient Geographers call'd *Æbuda*, *Æmoda*, *Hemoda* and *Acmoda*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hebrides*; the first of 'em was reckon'd, *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England* we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Basi*, in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels comes thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lies Two Islands call'd *Cumbra* the greater and lesser, the first is about a Mile in Length, has a Chappel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases; the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada* a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South West from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintire* lies *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaita*, four Miles from *Kintire*, six Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson Colour, and *Croftil* which dies a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in Compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigaita*, is twenty four Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is reckon'd one of the whollomest places in *Scotland*; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattel, has many good Springs, and one against Nauseousness of the Stomach and Stone: There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade; they have one Church here called

Killearn;

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Killearn; two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mention'd the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. *Lismore*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*, is eight Miles long and two broad, and besides the Commodities common to the rest of the Islands has Minerals in it. *Berneray*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish times, has a noble Wood of *Ew*. West from *Jura* lies *Ila* twenty four Miles long, in some places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattel, has store of Deer and Lead Mines, with Lime-stone in vast quantities. It has several Rivers that abound with *Salmon*, several fresh Water Lakes with *Salmon*, and other Fish of several sorts, one of them called *Lochguirm* is Miles round, and has an Island with Forts upon it. *Lochfinlagan* is three Miles in Circumference, abounds with *Salmon*, *Trouts* and *Eels*, and has an Island in it, where *Mackdonald* King of the Isles had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of his Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh Water Lakes in this Island with Forts upon them; it has also a Medecinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chappel in this Island; the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church; it gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbel* of *Caddel* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here; there are many small Islands about this which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chappel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Maeduffies*, *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful as the other; there is one Church and two ruinous Chappels in this Isle, some fresh Water Lakes abounding with *Trouts*, and several Forts. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. Twelve Miles from *Ila* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aqua Vita* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charnel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkennells. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattel of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with Wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their Black Cattel make excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood,

but most of it is now cut ; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattel, affords good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of Duart on the West side, is a good Anchoring place ; upon this stands the Castle of Duart, the Seat of the Chief of the ancient Family of Macklean, of whom Sir John Macklean is the present Representative ; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir John being forfeited, 'tis possess'd by the Duke of Argyll. There are two other Castles, and several other Anchoring places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Mussels, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bay some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay called *Loch Leffan*, abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish ; there are two Parish Churches in this Island. Near this is the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad ; it abounds with all things produced in this Climate, was noted for ancient Monuments, and particularly being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men and another for Women, besides several Chappels endowed by the Kings of Scotland and of the Isles ; it is called in the *Irish* Language, *Colmkil*, some call it *Jona*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here, and the Ruins there is still to be seen a Burial place, in which the Kings of Scotland, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried ; the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The first Inscription in the middle is *Tumultus Regum Scotia*, i. e. the Tomb of the Kings of Scotland, wherein forty of them are said to have been buried ; that on the Right hand has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of Ireland, wherein are said four of them are buried. That on the left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of Norway, wherein 'tis said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Macdonald of Isla*. In the West-end of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two ancient Tribes, the *Macdonalds*, and of the chief of the *Macleans*, whose Statue lies in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Maries* Church in this Island is built in Form of a Cross ; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupulo one and twenty Foot square, the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chappels on each side the Choir, the Entry to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in Bas-relief. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, curiously carv'd.

There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church South from this call'd *St. Owrans*, were they alledge a Saint.

that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and tho' the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*. Several lesser Islands lay near this, which were subject to the Monastery. Six Miles West from this Island lies *Ar-y*, eight Miles long and three broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries for Human Life; it abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island called *Sorobi*. Near this lie two Islands call'd *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North East lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long and two broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent. There are many other little Isles here that we cannot mention. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, sixteen Miles long and six broad, it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited; and the Sea-Fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, especially those called Puffins. There are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships comes near it. It abounds with wild Geese about *August*, has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North-East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South-West of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it there is a Mountain, and on the top of that a high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh Water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a Natural Fort. On the South-West side of the Isle there is a Cave capable of containing some Hundred of People, and there are

are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Sky*, forty two Miles long, and in some places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad; it is separate from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to t'other. It is very high Land as well on the Coast as up in the Country where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another almost in the Centre of the Island. It has a great deal of fertile Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the Second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the conveniency of Fishing and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers, which afford Salmon, and many of them black Muscles which breed Pearl. There are many fresh Water Lakes here well stor'd with Trouts and Eels. *St. Columbus's* Lake has an Island and a Chappel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging 'em up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cross the House. Cod Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbot, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other sorts of Shell-fish. The Sea Plants here are *Linarich*, *Slake*, *Dulse*, and *Alga Marina*, all which are applied by the Natives to physical Uses. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limy Substance; one of 'em in *Slate*, call'd the Golden Cave, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones, erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by meer Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Beacon fir'd on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro' the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War, and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd for Contemplation. The Fuel of this Island is Peat, Turf, and Coal; and in the Ashes of their Peat there's sometimes found Cakes of Iron. The Cattel here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that End as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles.

Soca-Brettill lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Sky*, is five Miles in

Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is cover'd with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oranfa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. A League further North lies *Pabky*. It excels in Pasturage, and the Cows here give double the Milk they give in *Sky*. It is about two Miles in Circumference, and the Coasts abound with Lobsters, and other Shell-fish. On the North-side of *Sky* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little further North lies *Rafay*, seven Miles long and three broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East-side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side there is abundance of Caves, where the People lodge who go thither in the Summer upon the Account of Fishing or grazing of Cattel. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile further North lies *Rona*, three Miles in Length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hectick Stone. *Altvig* lies on the South-West Corner of *Sky*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing Boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl, call'd *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers comes hither from *Sky* in the beginning of September, and return again in April. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, call'd *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, and makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. Half a League from hence lies the Rock call'd *Jeskar*, much resorted to by fishing Vessels, and noted for Scurvygrass of an extraordinary size and sweet Taste. Five Leagues South-West lies *Ascrib*, about two Miles in compass; it has good Pasturage, and abounds with Fish on its Coast. There are several other lesser Isles which lie near *Sky*, that we have not room to mention; there are particularly eight, which in one of its Bays call'd *Loch Faillord*. The Natives of *Sky*, and the Neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Distempers they are incident to by Simples of their own Production, in which they are successful to a Miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these Things. Eighty Miles West from *Sky* there lies nine Islands

lands, the chief of which is *Vatersfa*, that, besides many other Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships where, at stated Times, great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the Neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersfa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long, it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-East side, where there is Plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East side abound with Salmon. The Soil is capable of producing all sorts of Herbs and Roots. In the Northern part there is a green Hill, on the top of which there is a Well of fresh Water, from whence flows a Stream that carries with it into the Neighbouring Sea little shapeless Animals, somewhat resembling Cockles; and upon an Ebb abundance of Shell-fish are found in the Sands, which the Natives think are the Product of those that come from this Well. About a quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompass'd with a Stone Wall two Stories high within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chappel where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of 'em fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of 'em remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthy and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of 'em for Use they salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea Ware, which preserve them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra* is very much respected by the Inhabitants who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays forty Pound per Annum, and a Hawk, if requir'd, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vatersfa* there lie 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of *Barra* lies *North Vist*, 21 Miles long, in some Places 3 Miles broad; the East side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes, which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, though the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. It is remarkable for one Fish, resembling a Salmon in every thing, but that it has a black Back and a white Belly. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats and Rye; Ambergrise is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbucula*, the Ground is all plain and sandy.

andy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is navigable by Boats at the Tide of Flood, and there lies several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Bentacula* is three Miles long and three broad; it has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes well stor'd with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North Vist*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference; it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East part, where it is mountainous, but the West side is plain and arable; and where it is not plough'd is covered with Clover, Daisie, and variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, of a very fragrant Smell, and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty Fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East-side where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-madeies*, the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish that frequent the Western Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* The Ground about this Bay is capable of Cultivation, abounds with fresh Water and Shell-fish, and particularly with very large Oysters. There is such a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island as can hardly be believed; they are generally well stor'd with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling and other Sea Fish, brought into them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with variety of Land and Sea Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts. It has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands which lie on both sides of *North Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the end of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and an half further West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl and great numbers of Seals. Nearer to the Island lies *Valay*, four Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and has three Chappels. A little further North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the Neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cartel, that make excellent

lent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Cask. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all sorts, among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of South and North *Vist* are generally well proportion'd and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog* signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island, it is a hundred Miles from East to West, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth, it is reckon'd part of the Shire of *Rosse*; but the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but thirty six Miles in length, the rest of it being call'd *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Uisquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West-side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochforn-vay*; on the East-side, in the middle of the Island, the *Birkin* Islands, seven Miles Southward, *Lochcolmkil*, three Miles further South *Lochseafort* and *Lochcarvay*, twenty four Miles South-West; this Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-fish of all sorts in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them: Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. The fresh Water Lakes abound with Eels and Trouts, and the Rivers on both sides afford Salmon. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classernis* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are plac'd in form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the distance betwixt each Stone six; there is one plac'd in the Entrance, and at the South-end there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal distance and height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Center thirteen Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are four Stones erected, in the same manner and distance as the former on the East, West and South sides; the Inhabitants say it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the

the Center, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the Black Cattel are small, but very prolific, and make excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all Domestic Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea Ware. In the Chace of *Offerval*, which is five Miles in Compass, there is abundance of Deer, which in the Winter feed also upon Sea Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poësie and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this, the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlvay*, a high Rock, half a Mile in compass, affords good Pasturage, and is naturally a strong Fort; the two *Bernera's*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long and four Miles broad, both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlvay Bay* there lie four small Islands, and six Leagues further lie the six *Flannan* Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of 'em is call'd the Island of Pigmies, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digg'd out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer-time: It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among 'em, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increas'd, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewis*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea-Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chappel dedicated to *St. Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People of the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfy'd with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desire, being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, thro' their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquility of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Marrin* says, in his Description of the Western Islands, that ancient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about fourteen Years ago in the following manner; first a swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island and eat up all their Corn; in the next place

place some Seamen landed and robb'd them of what Provisions they had left; by this means they all dy'd before the usual time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewis*, upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Son-lisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, call'd *Colk*, it is less than a Goose, and all cover'd with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock; and a Train longer than that of a House Cock. There are twenty four Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them. That part which is called *Harries* produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West-side is for most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell fish. The fresh Water Lakes are well stor'd with Trouts, Eels and Salmon, and each of them have a River which runs into the Sea. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of holding fifty Men, has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several ancient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allow'd to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Mer-tricks*, a four footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Furr; and 'tis said the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There is abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. The Shore on the Western Coast abounds with curious Shells, some of them nearly strip'd with various Colours: Great quantities of *Os Sepie* is found in the Sands, vast numbers of *Molucca* Beans, and sometimes Ambergrise. The Natives use the Seed of a white wild Carrot instead of Hops for brewing their Beer, which answers the End, and gives the Drink a good relish. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty Fold. It has a fresh Water Lake, with several Islands that abound with Fowl, as the Lake doth with Eels. There are two Chappels in this Island. Half a League from hence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles

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in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also two Chappels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League further North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talc. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, particularly *Hermetra*, where a Magazine for Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North Vist*, and twenty from *Harries*, lie the Islands called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the *Scots* Isles to the North west: The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at a Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. In the time of a Calm one may land upon the Rock, and get into the Island with a little climbing. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Horses and Cows here are lower than in the adjacent Islands, but their Sheep have larger and longer Horns. The Inhabitants are about two hundred in Number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular, and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chappel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers, Wooll, Butter, Cheese, Cattel and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, Baptizes and Marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chappel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirr'd up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist* and the *Virgin Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alledg'd was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill where *St. John* and the *Virgin* appear'd to him, and made them believe that if any of their Black Cattel or Sheep came near to

taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be kill'd and eaten; and it was necessary that he himself should always partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women, and being, by *Macleod's* Order transported from thence to *Harries*, he own'd the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Turf thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Wall of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, tho' they have great plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village on the East-side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little Art might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South end of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them, one call'd *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West-side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round, the other is call'd *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock; all three afford good Pasturage and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*: They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. the latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt; they eat the *Solan* Goose Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the size of a Moor-Hen, it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes; when any one approaches them they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers, it serves them also for Vomits and Purges for Swellings or Strains, and discharging of Tumors; in all which Cases they say it is very successful. They are subject to a Leprosy of late, which has been pretty frequent among 'em, because of their feeding so much on *Solan* Geese and other Fowl without making use of Salt. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poetry, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug along time at the Oar without Intermission. They use no Compass

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but take their Measures from the Sun, Moon or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of Sea Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustom'd to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and cover'd with Cows Hides salted for the use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse Hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. Martin in his Description of the Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation by way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear chearful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of 'em 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho' it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of 'em have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increases among 'em, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People, to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learn'd by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*: The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins*, *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian Ocean* on the West, the *German Ocean* on the East, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, twenty four Miles long and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland* on the South. Ancient Authors differ about their Number, *Pliny* reckon'd them fourty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithnes*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that Country, and therefore not reckon'd amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pickland Firth* which was so call'd because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here when repuls'd by the ancient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which 'tis bounded on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tides occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which this Firth abounds, occasion'd, as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallow'd up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckon'd twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them, yet the Natives on both sides

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who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, six Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but on the South-East are the dangerous Rocks call'd *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattel, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are call'd the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Wayes* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains; that part call'd *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that call'd *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That part call'd *Hoy*, from which 'tis only separated by a Spring-Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into strangers that have occasion to Travel that way; on these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest, it is about the size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. 'tis reckon'd delicious Food eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains here, lies a Stone call'd the Dwarfy Stone, it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollow'd within by Art, it has a square Hole of two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions for a Door; within at one end there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full length; at the other end there is a Couch, in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any Houe, and the Ground about it is all cover'd with Heath; 'tis suppos'd to have been a Hermits Cell. In the top of one of the high Mountains here there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier; from the top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houses; and there are divers Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ronaldsa* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel: *Stewart of May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chapel

pel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Rana*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gramsey*, fruitful and pleasant, though small Islands.

We pass by several Holms, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and for that Reason call'd the main Land; it is twenty four Miles long, in some places nine, and in others six Miles broad; it is very fruitful and well inhabited. In this Island lies *Kirkwall*, the only Town in Orkney, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay near the middle of the Island; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriff &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of 'em cover'd with Slate; the Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat, and near to that a Pallace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of Orkney, in 1574, but not finish'd, because of his untimely Death; several Rooms have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. There is a stately Church here, formerly call'd by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives say, was their first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewn Stone, excellently polish'd, has fourteen Pillars on each side, and a Steeple erected on four large Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple; there are so many Turnings that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his way out or in. There is a Publick Grammar School here; they have two Weekly Markets, and an Annual Fair, which holds Three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, four Bailiffs and a Common-Council. This Island has nine Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has also several Gentlemens Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe, another at *Deerfount*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleets; the third is at *Graham's Hall*, and the fourth at *Kerston*, which is very commodious, and well fenc'd against all Winds. East from the main Land lies *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-East of it call'd the Horse of *Copinsha*. North from the main Land lies *Shapinsha*, five or six Miles long and three broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South-East lies *Stronsa*, six Miles long and three broad, well known because of its good Harbours to those who frequent this Country.

and *Sbetland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it call'd *Ouskerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle call'd *Papa-Stronsa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. Further North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattel, Hay and Fish, but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies East of it, it is ten Miles long, and in some places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grasse. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lies *Damsey*, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lies *Rousa*, eight Miles long and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish and Rabbits: There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lies *Eaglish*, three Miles long and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lies *North Fara*, three Miles long; 'tis but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Edisba* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish, and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and, together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthful, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd: *Bleau* in his *Atlas*, says, they muster'd 6000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-skins, Otter-skins, White Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wooll, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. 'Tis observ'd that there are no Trees in this Country, except at *Kirkwal*, where there are some in Gardens, but their Fruit Trees seldom bear any that come to Maturity, and the Trees never grow higher than the Garden Walls, yet they have very good Roots and Herbs, and particularly large Artichoaks. In their Mosses, Oak Trees of a considerable length are sometimes digg'd up, which some think is a Proof that Timber would grow there if cultivated, and others think they have been buried there ever since the Deluge, and that the Sea Air hinders the Growth of the Wood, because the Trees in *Kirkwal* are no higher than the Walls of the Gardens; so that nothing but Experience can determine the Matter. *Molucca*

Beans, figur'd Stones, and some peculiar sorts of Fish and Fowls are found here. The *Clark* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which were reckon'd to breed in Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about those and the neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd abundance of Wrangling among the Learned; some of 'em have deny'd the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted there could be no such thing in Nature as Birds to proceed from Trees: Others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that sort to Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical Notions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible: But there are two ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable; the first is the *Concha anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in the Third Book of the Second Part of his Natural History of Scotland, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea Ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contain'd in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cutt in the End of his Book: Dr. Wallis in his Description of Orkney has done the like, and tells us he has seen some Thousands of those *Concha* sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a later Author in his *Curiosties of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves, and that as they float they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea Ware, and other Maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had anciently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the Scots upon the Ruin of the *Pictish* Kingdom, it was for some Time possess'd by the Danes and Norwegians; but recover'd again by the Scots, and given by King Alexander to a Nobleman, Sirnam'd *Spere*, an Heirels of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, of whom one carry'd the Title of Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburg, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of Denmark; but that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by *Hepburn*, Earl of *Borbel*, afterwards by a Natural Son of King James V. and now gives Title of Earl to Lord George, a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the Large Share he had in the famous Victory of *Blenheim*.

The Earl of *Morton* names the Steward of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, who has the Power of a Sheriff, and enjoys the Crown Rents possess'd by his Ancestors, but redeemable by the Crown, to which he pays annually 600 Pound. The Queen has the Rents that formerly belong'd to the Bishop.

Eighty Miles further North lie the Isles of *Shetland*, betwixt them lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hethlandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Hethlandia* signifies Highland, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they are call'd *Zelandia* because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schetlandia*, some think comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a Tributary Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks, frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is call'd the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some places 16 broad, it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes Travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives 'em of all Foreign Correspondence from *October* till *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World; a known Instance of this was, that though the late Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman, who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call Bland. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year, those which abound most are

are Cod, Ling and Herring. They have also Shell-fish of all sorts with Whales, Seals, Sea-Calves, Otters; and in the Winter time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks, and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and Knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolific, and for most part bring forth 2, and sometimes 3 Lambs at once. Their fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their Native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better sort imitate the *Scots* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney Men*, very devout. They make no use of Physicians, and if at any time they receive Wounds they cure them themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second, and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several ancient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those call'd *Picts*-Houses, which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Busses fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zeal*, commonly call'd *Yell*, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chappels. Further North lies *Vust*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra* lies over against *Scalloway*, is 3 Miles long, and 2 broad. A little North East lies *Whalsey*, 3 Miles long, and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies *Great Rule*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the East lies *Brassa*, 5 Miles long, and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it; no Mice will live here, and they forsake the place where-ever the Earth of it is brought. *Unst* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours; the Inhabitants say no Cats will live in it. *Schetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chappels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no

Wood

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Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-East Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Thule* of the Ancients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Chynays*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Forth* there lye several Islands, the most considerable of which are the *May*, it was formerly dedicated to *St. Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chappel. The Monk gave out, That barren Women, who came to worship *St. Adrian* there annually, would thereby be cur'd of their Barrenness; it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times, but whether *St. Adrian* or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness the Readers may judge; yet this Cheat obtain'd so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from *King James IV.* to be in readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited *St. Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad, it lies 7 Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here but in the Summer-time, it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 Black Cattel; the West side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks, but the East side is plain, and has 4 places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those call'd Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittiwax, the latter is about the size of a Dove, and in *July* is preferr'd to a Partridge; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boyl'd hard eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belong'd to the Priory of *Pittenween*, but was granted in Fee by *K. Ch. I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-House there for the benefit of Ships, for the Maintenance of which they were to allow 2 Pence per Tun; a Tower of 40 Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night, and the first Builder was cast away as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of Physical Herbs; it has 4 fresh Water Springs,

Springs, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quarter; it riles in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it by *Queen Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any of 'em are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the Noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl Mareschal of *Scotland*, conferr'd upon him by King *Malcom XI.* in 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battel against the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*; it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert II.* to *John Lord Lyon of Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. 'Tis observ'd that Horses grow fat here in a little time. Higher up, within 2 Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island call'd *St. Colur-Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Lands was given to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*. Higher up lies *Inch-garry*, betwixt 2 Promontories, near the *Queen's-Ferry*; it was also fortify'd, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Governmant of Scotland.

THE Government of *Scotland*, as that of *England*, is by King and Parliament. The *Scots* Monarchy is juitly reckon'd the oldest of the known World. Her present Majesty being the 113th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

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|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Fergusus.</i> | 13. <i>Gillus Nothus.</i> |
| 2. <i>Feritharis.</i> | 14. <i>Evenus II.</i> |
| 3. <i>Mainus.</i> | 15. <i>Ederus.</i> |
| 4. <i>Dornadilla,</i> | 16. <i>Evenus III.</i> |
| 5. <i>Nothatus.</i> | 17. <i>Metellanus.</i> |
| 6. <i>Rutherus.</i> | 18. <i>Caratacus.</i> |
| 7. <i>Reutha.</i> | 19. <i>Corbredus I.</i> |
| 8. <i>Thereus.</i> | 20. <i>Dardamus.</i> |
| 9. <i>Josina.</i> | 21. <i>Corbredus II. Gaidus</i> |
| 10. <i>Finnenus.</i> | Cog. |
| 11. <i>Durstus.</i> | 22. <i>Luftacus.</i> |
| 12. <i>Evenus I.</i> | 23. <i>Moggaldus,</i> |

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| 24. Conarus. | 70. Donaldus V. |
| 25. Ethodius I. | 71. Constantinus II. |
| 26. Satrael. | 72. Ethus. |
| 27. Donaldus I. | 73. Gregorius. |
| 28. Ethodius II. | 74. Donaldus VI. |
| 29. Athirco. | 75. Constantinus III. |
| 30. Natholocus. | 76. Milcolumbus I. |
| 31. Findochus. | 77. Indulfus. |
| 32. Donaldus II. | 78. Duffus. |
| 33. Donaldus III. | 79. Culemus. |
| 34. Crathilintus. | 80. Kennethus III. |
| 35. Fincormachus. | 81. Constantinus IV. Cog. |
| 36. Romachus. | Calvus. |
| 37. Augustinus. | 82. Grinnus. |
| 38. Fethelmachus. | 83. Milcolumbus II. |
| 39. Eugenius I. | 84. Duncanus I. |
| 40. Fergusus II. | 85. Macbethus. |
| 41. Eugenius II. | 86. Milcolumbus III. |
| 42. Dongardus. | 87. Donaldus Banus. |
| 43. Constantinus I. | 88. Duncanus II. |
| 44. Congallus I. | 89. Edgarus. |
| 45. Goranus. | 90. Alexander I. Cog. Acer. |
| 46. Eugenius III. | 91. David I. |
| 47. Congallus II. | 92. Milcolumbus IV. |
| 48. Kinnatellus. | 93. Gulielmus. |
| 49. Aidanus. | 94. Alexander II. |
| 50. Kennethus. | 95. Alexander III. |
| 51. Eugenius IV. | 96. Joannes Balliolus. |
| 52. Ferchardus I. | 97. Robertus Bruffus. |
| 53. Donaldus IV. | 98. David II. |
| 54. Ferchardus II. | 99. Edwardus Balliolus. |
| 55. Malduinus. | 100. Robertus II. |
| 56. Eugenius V. | 101. Robertus III. |
| 57. Eugenius VI. | 102. Jacobus I. |
| 58. Amberkelethus. | 103. Jacobus II. |
| 59. Eugenius VII. | 104. Jacobus III. |
| 60. Mordacus. | 105. Jacobus IV. |
| 61. Etfinus. | 106. Jacobus V. |
| 62. Eugenius VIII. | 107. Henricus Stuartus, cum |
| 63. Fergusus III. | Maria Stuarto. |
| 64. Solvathius. | 108. Jacobus VI. |
| 65. Acajus. | 109. Carolus I. |
| 66. Congallus. | 110. Carolus II. |
| 67. Dongallas. | 111. Jacobus VII. |
| 68. Alpinus. | 112. Gulielmus & Maria. |
| 69. Kennethus II. | 113. Anna. |

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and
as ancient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a
Cata-

Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the *Scots* Monarchy is by *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*, till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britains*; and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to King *Fergubard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops, upon which they made him King, and the Crown has continu'd in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own Hands, and that the King was not allow'd to do any thing of Moment without their Consent, tho' all pass'd in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus* I. till *Kenneth* III. they dispos'd of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since that Time it has been for most part Hereditary, till *Balliol's* Time, that he and his Posterity were forfeited for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*; upon which the Sovereignty was conferr'd on *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him Her present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament, from which 'tis evident that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garrisons, for Embassies to Foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy-Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the ancient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which prove it, are quoted at large.

The Parliament of *Scotland* consists of 3 Estates, viz. Lords, Barons, and Boroughs; but this Distinction is modern, for anciently all Free-holders that held of the Crown in *Capite* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and in the old Acts are all call'd Lords of Parliament, but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the Peers; however, they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages call'd Commons. The Curious may find the Original of those now call'd Lords of Parliament in *Craig. de feudis, Lib. 1. digesti* XI. by which it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves by Custom and the Courtely of the Nation, not but that there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their Right

Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, call'd Barons, being very numerous, and Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which put them to great Charge, in the Reign of King *James I.* an Act was made, empowering them to chuse 2 or more Wise Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, as that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the ancient Constitution the *Scots* Peers were nam'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity, was submitted to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be great, evident, and reasonable; and when any Borough was erected with the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Consent of the States. It appears also by the old Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the intervals they appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting; but since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of the Parliaments abridg'd: This laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but upon an Accommodation the Parliament was restor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrender'd by a Pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country so high, as brought on the Revolution, when the Convention of States resum'd a part of it, and the Country has since suffer'd severely by their not resum'g the whole. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Articles, they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617, that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and they Two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles; by this Method nothing cou'd be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Common-wealth, and therefore those Lords of the Articles were abolish'd since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

When

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament appointing the Time for the meeting of the next was laid aside the Parliament was summon'd by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when the Freeholders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives every one that held Lands of the Crown valu'd at 40 Shilling Scots, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to 10 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common Council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King James VI. the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected, but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of David II. and Robert II.

When the Day came on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity; this Cavalcade was call'd the Riding of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace in a Coach, carry'd by three of the ancientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King, or his Commissioners, and as the *Regalia* pass'd thro' the Streets the people were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready, the Procession begun thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgeses first two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey a piece, two Trumpeters and two Pursevants all in their Coats bare-headed ushering the Way, and they were follow'd by 4 Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback; next come the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgeses are allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up their Rear; next to them ride the Lords by two and two in their Robes, according to their several Degrees; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two, six Heralds in that same manner, then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next *Lyon King* at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by three of the ancientest Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High

Commis-

Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquisses on his Left; when the King is present the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside; every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquis 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Lord 3, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train beside his Pages. In the Time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allow'd the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquisses ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquisses, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemens Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests and Motto's, in Plete or Embroidery on their Backs and Breasts. The Great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him up to the Throne, the whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the Great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree, the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both sides with the Train'd-Bands; the Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both sides of him, on the next Step sit the Judges; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility; in the middle of the Floor there are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marechal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament; on the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs; if the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marechal ride on the Commissioners Right and Left with Caps of Permission; the Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay behind until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from it to the Parliament-House; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was

very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the ancient Constitution, for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government, but this Liberty was several times invaded by Arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, their Favourites; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protestation or Dissents, as Publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable; but at the Revolution the States claim'd freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protests and Dissents have since that Time been frequent enough against Publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or *I do not approve*, and those who are not satisfied, or have not a mind to give their Vote, say, *non liquet*, which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the way of passing was by the touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the ancient Constitution that the Kings of Scotland were allow'd a negative Voice, and even since the Union of the Crowns, till late Years, care was generally taken that nothing should be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of Scotland.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND

Dukes 10.

James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton*.
Anne Scot, Dutches of *Buccleugh*.
E Charles Lenox, Duke of *Lenox*.
P George Gordon, Duke of *Gordon*.
James Douglass, Duke of *Queensberry*.
Archbald Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*.
Archbald Douglass, Duke of *Douglass*.
John Murray, Duke of *Atbol*.
James Graham, Duke of *Montross*.
John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Marquisses 3.

John Hay, Marquis of *Tweddale*.
William Ker, Marquis of *Lothian*.
William Johnston, Marquis of *Anandale*.

Earls 720

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.
 John Hay, Earl of Errol.
 William Keith, Earl Marshal.
 George Gordon, Earl of Southerland.
 John Areskine, Earl of Marr.
 John Leslie, Earl of Rothes.
 James Douglass, Earl of Morton.
 David Erskine, Earl of Buchan.
 William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
 Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton.
 John Kennedy, Earl of Cassils.
 John Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.
 Charles Stuart, Earl of Murray.
 William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.
 George Seton, Earl of Winton.
 George Levingston, Earl of Linlithgow.
 Charles Home, Earl of Home.
 James Drummond, Earl of Perth.
 William Fleming, Earl of Wigton.
 John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore.
 Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.
 Alexander Ereskine, Earl of Kellie.
 Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
 James Stuart, Earl of Galloway.
 John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
 William Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth.
 Hugh Campbell, Earl of Lowdon.
 Creichton, Earl of Dumfries.
 Alexander, Earl of Stirling.
 Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Now Earl of Albany.
 James Carnegie, Earl of Southesk.
 Charles Stuart, Earl of Traquair.
 David Weems, Earl of Weems.
 William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie.
 James Ogilvy, Earl of Airly.
 John Ogilvy, Earl of Finlathorpe.
 Peter Daziell, Earl of Carnwath.
 George Levingston, Earl of Callendar.
 David Lesly, Earl of Leven.
 Lionel Talmash, Earl of Dysart.
 James Maul, Earl of Panmure.
 Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
 David Carnegie, Earl of North Esk.
 Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kincardine.
 John Lindsay, Earl of Balcarras.

Archibald Douglass, Earl of Forfar.
Charles Gordon, Earl of Aboyne.
E *Levingston, Earl of Newburgh.*
William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.
George Douglass, Earl of Dumbarton.
John Keith, Earl of Kintore.
George Campbell, Earl of Broadalbin.
George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
Charles Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
 *Melvil, Earl of Melvil.*
George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthglen.
Douglass, Earl of March.
Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield.
John Carmichael, Earl of Hindford.
George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
James Stuart, Earl of Bute.
Charles Hop, Earl of Hoptoun.
David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
Lord Henry Scot, Earl of Delarain.
Archibald Campbell, Earl of In.
Charles Douglass, Earl of Solway.
Thomas Levingston, Earl of Teviot.
Thomas Hay, Viscount of Duplin.
Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoull.

Viscounts 19.

E *Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.*
Edward Constable, Viscount of Dumbar.
Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.
Arbuthnet, Viscount of Arbuthnet.
P *Creighton, Viscount of Frendraught.*
Archibald Seton, Viscount of Kingston.
Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Oxenford.
E. Arthur Ingram, Viscount of Irving.
James Levingston, Viscount of Kilsyth.
E. Thomas Osburn, Viscount of Dunblane, now Duke of Leeds.
William Cheney, Viscount of New-haven.
James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.
Crawford, Viscount of Kilbirny.

Lords 40.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
 Frazer, Lord Salton.
 Patrick Gray, Lord Gray.
 Stuart, Lord Ochiltree.
 John Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
 Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair.
 Douglass, Lord Mordington.
 Francis Semple, Lord Semple.
 John Elphinstone, Lord Elphinstone.
 Charles Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
 Fraizer, Lord Lovat.
 William Ross, Lord Ross.
 Walter Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.
 David Lesly, Lord Lindores.
 John Elphinstone, Lord Balmerinoch.
 Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre.
 William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
 Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
 Napier, Lord Napier.
 Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.
 Richardson, Lord Cramond.
 Mackay, Lord Rae.
 George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
 Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo.
 Charles Frazer, Lord Frazer.
 William Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
 George Ogilvy, Lord Bamf.
 Patrick Murray, Lord Elibank.
 David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
 John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.
 Sandilands, Lord Abercromby.
 Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
 Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
 Colvil, Lord Colvil.
 Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
 John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
 Lesly, Lord Newark.
 William Nairn, Lord Nairn.
 E John Churchill, Lord Eyemouth, now Duke of Marlborough.
 David Collier, Lord Portmore.

Note, Those who have P before them are Popish, and those who have E before them are English.

Commissioners for Shires 35.

Edinburgh	4.	Bute	2.	Fife	4.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	3.	Forfar	4.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Bamf	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kirkcudbright	2.
Selkirk	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanerk	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Stewartry of	
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	Orkney	1.
Air	2.	Cromarty	2.	Ross	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argile	3.	Kinross	1.

Commissioners for the Burghs 67.

Edinburgh	2.	Elgin	1.
Perth	1.	Peebles	1.
Dundee	1.	Crail	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Tayn	1.
Sterling	1.	Culrofs	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Bamf	1.
St. Andrews	1.	Whitburn	1.
Glasgow	1.	Forfar	1.
Air	1.	Rothsay	1.
Haddington	1.	Nairn	1.
Dysert	1.	Forres	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Montross	1.	North Berwick	1.
Couper	1.	Anstruther Wester	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Cullen	1.
Dumfries	1.	Lawder	1.
Inverness	1.	Kintore	1.
Bruntisland	1.	Annan	1.
Inverkeithing.	1.	Lochmaban	1.
Kinghorn	1.	Sanquhar	1.
Breechen	1.	New Galloway	1.
Irving	1.	Kilreny	1.
Fedburg	1.	Fortrose	1.
Kirkcudbright	1.	Dingwal	1.
Wigton	1.	Dornoch	1.
Dumfermling	1.	Queensferry	1.
Pettenweem	1.	Inverary	1.
Selkirk	1.	Inverury	1.
Dumbrison	1.	Wick	1.
Renfrew	1.	Kirkwal	1.
Dumbar	1.	Inverbervie	1.
Lanark	1.	Stranraer	1.
Aberbrothick	2.	Campbeltoun	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows: The Peers of Scotland are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers; and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualify'd according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly sign'd before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or Legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

The Shire of Edinburgh	I	Kincardin	I
Haddington	I	Aberdeen	I
Berwick	I	Inverness	I
Roxburgh	I	Nairn & Cromarty	I
Selkirk	I	by turns, Nairn to have	
Peebles	I	the first Election.	
Lanerk	I	Argyle	I
Dumfries	I	Fife	I
Wigton	I	Forfar	I
Air	I	Bamf	I
Dumbarton	I	Kirkcudbright	I
Bute & Caithness	I	Sutherland	I
by turns	I	Clackmannan & Kinross	I
Bute to have the		by turns, Clackmannan to	
1st Election.		have the first Election.	
Renfrew	I	Ross	I
Stirling	I	Elgin	I
Linlithgow	I	Orkney	I
Perth	I	In all for the Shires	30

The Election for the Boroughs.

Edinburgh	I
Kirkwall, Week, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain,	I
Fortross, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,	I
Elgin, Cullen, Bamf, Inverury and Kintore,	I
Aberdeen, Bervy, Montross, Aberbrothock and Brechin,	I
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St. Andrews,	I
Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and	I
Pettenweem,	I
Dysert, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Brunt-Island,	I
Innerkeithing, Dumferling, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling,	I
Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton,	I
Haddington, Dumbar, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh,	I
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk,	I

*Dumfries, Sanguhar, Annan, Lockmaban, and Kircubright
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranrawer, and Whitehorn,
Air, Irwing, Rothsey, Campbelton, and Inveraray,*

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to Elect a Commissioner in the same manner as they did formerly, (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allow'd one for it self) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their Respective Districts as her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the 14 Districts above mention'd; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent; the Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by Turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now call'd in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*; and in case any of the said 15 Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect or to be elected for any of the Three Estates, but such as are 21 Years of Age compleat, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when requir'd, to swear and subscribe the *Formula*, contain'd in the Third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King *William's* Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scotts* Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that Effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the United Crowns directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, that until the Parliament of *Great Britain* make further Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy-Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland* as Her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit to elect the said 16 Peers, and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or Two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in Presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the 16 Peers chosen (certify'd under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks

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Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy-Council of Scotland ; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries, to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy-council ; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint ; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify'd under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 15 Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The present Representatives.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke *Athol*, Marquess of *Annandale*, Earl *Marshall*, Earl of *Eglinton*, Earl of *Marr*, Earl of *Louden*, Earl of *Orkney*, Earl of *Northesk*, Earl of *Kinnoul*, Earl of *Hume*, Earl of *Kilsyth*, Earl of *Rosebery*, Earl of *Isley*, Lord *Balmareno*, Lord *Blantire*.

Shire of Aberdeen.

Sir Alexander Cummin , of Culter, Kt.

Burgh of Aberdeen.

William Levingston, Esq;

Shire of Air.

Hon. John Montgomery, Esq;

Burgh of Air.

Charles Olyphant, Esq;

Shire of Argyle.

Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, Kt.

Shire of Bamff.

Alex. Abercrombie of Glasgow, Esq;

Shire of Berwick.

Geo. Bailie, of Jerviswood, Esq.

Shires of Bute and Cathness.

Sir James Dunbar, Kt.

Shires of Clacmannan and Kinross.

Sir John Malcolm, Bar.

Shire of Dumbarton.

John Campbell, of Mamore, Esq;

Shire of Dumfreis.

Hon. Murrah of Stormond.

Burgh of Dumfreis.

Dr. John Hutton.

Shire of Edinburgh.

George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq;

City of Edinburgh.

Sir Pat. Johnston, Kt. } double

Hen. Hamilton, Esq. } return.

Shire of Murray.

Coll. Grant, of Grant.

Burgh of Elgin.

Alexander Reid, Esq; of Bara.

Shire of Fife.

Sir Alex. Areskine, L. Lyon,

King at Arms.

Burgh of Dysert.

James Oswald, Esq;

*

Burgh

Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.

Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, Kt.

Shire of Forfar.

John Carnegie, of Boyfick, Esq;

Shire of Haddington.

John Cockburn, of Ormiston, Esq;

Burgh of Haddington.

Sir David Dalrymple, of Hales, Bar.

Shire of Inverness.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Frazerd.

Burgh of Inverness.

Geo. Mackenzie, Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.

Sir Alex. Ramsay, of Balmain, Bar.

Stewartry of Kirkubright.

Lieut. Col. John Stewart, of Levinston.

Shire of Lanerk.

Sir J. Hamilton, of Ross, Bar.

Burgh of Glasgou.

Thomas Smith, Esq;

Shire of Linlithgow.

John Houston, of Houstoun, Jun. Esq;

Burgh of Linlithgow.

Hon. Col. Geo. Douglas.

Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.

Hugh Ross, Jun. of Kilravock, Esq;

Shires of Orkney and Zetland.

Sir Alexander Douglass, of E-gilshay, Kt.

Shire of Pebbles.

Alexander Murray, of Stanhope, Esq.

Shire of Perth.

Lord James Murray.

Burgh of Perth.

George Yeaman, Esq.

Shire of Renfrew.

Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.

Shire of Ross.

Charles Ross, Esq;

Sir Ken. Mackenly, Bar. } *double return*

Burgh of Tain.

Rich. Monro, Esq.

Shire of Roxburgh.

Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stobs, Bar.

Shire of Selkirk.

John Pringle, of Haining, Esq.

Shire of Sterling.

Sir Hugh Paterfon, Bar.

Burgh of Sterling.

Henry Cunningham, Esq.

Shire of Sutherland.

Sir Will. Gordon, of Dalphol-ly, Kt. & Bar.

Shire of Wigtoun.

Hon. Col. John Steward.

Burgh of Wigtoun.

William Cockran, of Kilmar-nock, Esq.

Having mention'd the *Regalia* on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: It's compos'd of a large broad Circle, (which goes round the Head) adorned with Twenty Two large Precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnats, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collers of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these

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Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy-Council of Scotland; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy-Council; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify'd under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 15 Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The present Representatives out of the Nobility.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Montrose*, Duke of *Roxburgh*, Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Seafeld*, Earl of *Cramford*, Earl of *Orkney*, Earl of *Marr*, Earl of *Louden*, Earl of *Weems*, Earl of *Rosebery*, Earl of *Glasgow*, Earl of *Leven*, Earl of *Isla*, Earl of *Northesk*, Earl of *Roths*.

Of the Barons and Boroughs.

Shire of <i>Aberdeen</i> .	Shire of <i>Dumbarton</i> .
Sir Alex. Cumming of Cultee Kt.	John Campbell of Mamore Esq;
Burgh of <i>Aberdeen</i> .	Shire of <i>Dumfreis</i> .
Honourable John Gordon Esq;	William Greer Esq;
Shire of <i>Air</i> .	Burgh of <i>Dumfreis</i> .
Hon. Francis Montgomery Esq;	William Johnston Esq;
Burgh of <i>Air</i> .	Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i> .
Honourable James Campbell Esq;	G. Lockhart of Carnwath Esq;
Shire of <i>Argyle</i> .	City of <i>Edinburgh</i> .
Sir James Campbell of Ardkilbride.	Sir Patrick Johnston, Ld. Provost.
Shire of <i>Bamff</i> .	Shire of <i>Elgin</i> .
Alex. Abercromby of Glassau Esq;	Robert Urquhart jun. of Burf-
Shire of <i>Berwick</i> .	yards Esq;
George Bailie of Jarviswa Esq;	Burgh of <i>Elgin</i> .
Shires of <i>Bute</i> and <i>Cathies</i> .	Hon. Col. Patrick Ogilvie of Lo-
John Montgomery Esq;	anmay.
Shires of <i>Glacmannan</i> and	Shire of <i>Fife</i> .
<i>Kinross</i> .	Sir James Abercrombie Bar.
Honourable William Dalrymple of	
<i>Glenmuir</i> Esq;	Burgh

Burgh of Dysert.	Shire of Pebles.
Hon. John Sinclair Esq;	William Morrison of Preston
Burgh of Anstruther Easter.	Grange Esq;
Sir John Anstruther Junior, of	Shire of Perth.
Anstruther.	Dugald Stewart of Blairhall Esq;
Shire of Forfar.	Burgh of Perth.
John Carnegie of Boysick Esq;	Joseph Austin Esq;
Shire of Haddington.	Shire of Renfrew.
John Cockburn of Ormiston Esq;	Sir John Shaw of Greenock Kt.
Shire of Inverness.	and Bar.
Alex. Grant of Grant Esq;	Shire of Ross.
Burgh of Inverness.	Hon. Lieut. General Ross.
Alex. Duff of Drumair Esq;	Burgh of Tain.
Shire of Kincardin.	Robert Douglas Esq;
Sir D. Ramsay of Balmain Bar.	Shire of Roxburgh.
Stewartry of Kircudbright.	Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs Bar.
Lieut. Col. John Stewart of Le-	Shire of Selkirk.
arnston.	John Pringle of Haining Esq;
Shire of Lanrick.	Shire of Sterling.
Right Hon. Lord Archibald Ha-	Henry Cuninghame Jun. of Boonham
milton of Mother Well.	Esq;
Burgh of Glasgow.	Burgh of Sterling.
Mr. Robert Rodger, Merchant.	Colonel John Eriskin.
Shire of Linlithgow.	Shire of Sutherland.
Jonathan Houston of Houston Ju-	Sir William Gordon of Dilpolly,
nior, Esq;	Kt. and Bar.
Burgh of Linlithgow.	Shire of Wigton.
Hon. Colonel George Douglas.	Hon. John Stewart of Sorby
Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.	Esq;
Hugh Ross Jun. of Kilravock Esq;	Burgh of Wigton.
Shire of Orkney Zetland.	William Cochran of Kilmanrob
Sir Alex. Douglas of Egillsbay.	Esq;

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these Collets and Stones are plac'd great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphirs alternately, and on each Point there's a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heightned with Ten Crosses floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four large Pearls put cross wise, but some of the Pearls are wanting; those Crosses-floree are interchanged with Ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of Scots, and *Charles* the Great of France, it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heighten'd with Crosses floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of France is heighten'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of England with Crosses-patee alternative with Flower-de-luces. The Scots Crown since King *James VI.* went to England has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of England, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee (save that on the top of the Mond) or Globe, for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. The Crowns of Spain, Sweedland and Denmark are heighten'd with great Flowers or Leaves, resembling those of great Smallage; those Crowns were not anciently arched or clole. *Charles VIII.* of France is said to be the first in France who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1495, wherein he is call'd *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward V.* of England in the Year 1483, is observ'd to have carry'd a close Crown by *Selden*. Our Crown is closed thus: From the upper Circle proceeds four Arches, (adorn'd with enamell'd Figures) which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a Celestial Globe, enamell'd Blue Semee, or powder'd with Stars, with a large Cross patee on the top, adorn'd in the Extremeties with a great Pearl, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other side of the Cross thers is a great Pearl, and below it, on the foot of the Polar part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it appears King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topp'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee.

The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685 there was put in a Cap of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle space betwixt the Arches, to which there is ty'd Two Diamonds and precious Stones : The Crown is Nine Inches Diameter, being 27 Inches about, and in Height, from the under Circle to the top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and an half ; it always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem of the Scepter is Two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with Three Buttons or Knobs of the same ; betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain ; betwixt the second Button and the third there are Three sides engraven, under the Virgin Mary, (one of the Statues on the top of the Stem) there's the Letter J ; upon the second side, under St. Peter, the Letter R ; and on the third, under St. Andrew, the Figure 5 ; on the side betwixt the J and R there's engraven 14 Flower-de-luces, and on the side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J there are 10 Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital ; the three sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are Antick Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antick Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliage ; upon the top of the Stem there is an Antick Capital of Leaves imbols'd, upon the Abbacus of which there arises round the Stem three Statues, first that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe, with a Cross ; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. Andrew, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Scots Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book ; on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand, and St. Andrew's Right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent St. Peter, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the Roman Pileum, in his Right Hand half elevate a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff, (the Head is broke off) and above each Statute being Two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin Mary's, which is a little less) the finishing of a Gothick Niche ; betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length Four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward ; above these Rullions and Statues stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrytal Globe, of Two Inches and a fourth part of an

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an Inch Diameter, within three Bars, jointed above, where its
surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an Oval
Globe, topp'd with an Oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diamo-
ter. The whole Scepter in Length is 34 Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is Four Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of
Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round, and
somewhat flat, on the middle of each side there is a Garland of
imbols'd Work, and in the Center there have been two enamell'd
Plates which are broke off; the Traverse, or Cross of the Sword,
is Silver gilt, 17 Inches long and half Inch thick; the Form of
it is like Two Dolphins, their Heads joyning, and their Tails
ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of
the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd, (or rather like a
great Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indentell
with Gold *Julius I. Pope*. The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet,
cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into
Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard
there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near
the Chape are enamell'd Blue, and these Words, *Julius XI. Pon-
Max. N.* upon it; at the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to
the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamell'd Pur-
ple in a Cartouch Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or,
and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. Two Keys in Sat-
tyr Address, (there Bowls form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils)
ty'd with Trappings and Tassels, hanging down at each side of
the Cartouch; above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environ'd
with Three Crowns, and the Labels turned up adorn'd with
Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.*
had for his Paternal Coat an Oak Tree fructuate, a Hill and a
Star, the latter are suppos'd to have been on the two enamell'd
Plates, which are lost from the Pommel: 'Tis certain this Pope
had such Arms, as appears by those Verses made by *Voltaire*,
a famous Italian Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Hermanus
Hermes*, a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a
Monastery.

*Quereus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps
Hisque tribus, trinum stat diadema tuum.*

*Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non fluctatur undis,
Monte regis a vexis, Stellaque monstrat iter.*

Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols and Knights of St. Andrew.

Next to the *Regalia* 'tis proper to give a Description of the *Atchievement* of the Sovereigns of Scotland, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langu'd Azure, within a double Tressure flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-lis of the 2d, incirci'd with the Order of Scotland, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast appendant to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune lacesset*; above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautify'd with (*Crosses Patee*, according to Sir George, but according to the Description above) *Crosses-floree*, and *Flower-de-lis* surmounted on the top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full fac'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper; and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale-wise, supported by two Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last, Chains affix'd, passing betwixt their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or, he on the Dexter embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloath of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and he on the Sinister another Banner Azure, charg'd with a St. Andrews Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issues two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto's in a Scroll above all, *In defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

The Scots and Foreign Historians say, that Fergus took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the Picts. Thus Hopingius, cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam iit Fergusus sublati signis, & rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facia descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Limneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. numb. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146.* It is observ'd by Boetius, Lib. 1. Hist. Cap. 7. and Lib. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, born as a Crest, is Crown'd, *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters Crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the Picts Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd counter-flower'd was added by Charlemain, when he enter'd into a League with Achatus King of Scots, to signify that the French Lillies should defend and guard the

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the *Scottish Lion*. *Hopingius* in the place above quoted, says, that *Charlemain* adorn'd the Crown of *Scotland*, being then Emperor, as well as King of *France*, with Four Lillies and Four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the *Scots*.

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are, a Thistle of Gold Crown'd, the White Cross of *St. Andrew* in a Blue Field, the Standard bearing *St. Andrew's* Cross, which is a Badge deriv'd from the *Picts* after the *Scots* conquer'd their Kingdom; but the Order of the Thistle was erected by *Achaisius*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold, having thereunto appendant on a Blue Rundle the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a White Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle environing the Figure, beautify'd with Pearls, this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was appended a Thistle of Gold, Crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the above-said Motto. Upon the Anniversary Festival of *St. Andrew*, being the 30th of *November*, the Knights of the Order met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of *St. Andrew's*, during which Solemnity they were richly apparell'd, wore their Parliament-Robes, and had on their Left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which was embroider'd *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, environ'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with *Flower-de-lis Or*.

We have not room to consider the Objections made by some *English* Authors, and others mislead by them, against the Antiquity of the Achievement and Symbols of *Scotland*, but design'd to take an Opportunity in a larger Description of the Kingdom, to shew that their Objections carry more of Prejudice than Reason.

Of the Privy-Council of Scotland.

It appears by the ancient Acts of Parliament that the Members of the Privy Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continu'd from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in Publick Matters without it, and except Six of them were present, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd: They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates to give him true and plain Council in all Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns King *James VI.* alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that time any Lord of Parliament who was present had a Right

to come to Council without being sent for. In King *Charles I.* Time the Parliament of *Scotland* had their ancient Power of naming the Privy-Councillors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, restor'd to them, but since the Restauration of King *Charles II.* the naming of 'em has been in the Crown; they consult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council, but in case of Riots Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The Privy-Council has been abolish'd since the Union.

The Officers of State are;

	Salary.
<i>James Graham</i> , Duke of <i>Montrose</i> , Privy-Seal, —————	l. 500
<i>David Boyle</i> , Earl of <i>Glasgow</i> Lord Register, —————	500
<i>Sir D. Dalrymple</i> Lord Advocate, —————	500
Lord Treasurer Deputy, —————	700
<i>Adam Cockburn</i> of <i>Ormiston</i> Lord Justice Clerk. —————	400
<i>Sir James Stewart</i> , } Queens Solicitors, each	400
<i>Mr. Thomas Kennedy</i> , }	

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia*, &c. and in King *Malcom II.* Parliament were Rank'd thus, the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Marechal. In King *James VI.* Time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, which Office is now joyn'd with the Treasurer; the Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Marechal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State, the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. were the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Marechal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1617, the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to Eight, and thus rank'd, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deput, and Master of Requests; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in Scotland as in England. At the Coronation of King Charles I. His Majesty, for preventing Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take place from all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland, should in Scotland take place of all those of the same Degree in England; but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of Scotland are to have the Precedency before all Peers of Great Britain of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created, after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King James V. by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the manner of their Proceeding was regulated, the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by Private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administer'd to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in 7 Years, so that there was a Rotation of the Juridical Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge; this oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament of *Paris*, to consist of a President and 14 fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards 4 extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they have 3 Clerks, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings; but as nothing Human is perfect, it soon

to come to Council without being sent for. In King Charles I. Time the Parliament of Scotland had their ancient Power of naming the Privy-Councillors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, restor'd to them, but since the Restauration of King Charles II. the naming of 'em has been in the Crown; they consult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council, but in case of Riots Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The Privy-Council has been abolish'd since the Union.

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Adam Cockburn of Ormiston Lord Justice Clerk.	400
Sir James Stewart, } Queens Soliciters, each	400
Mr. Thomas Kennedy, }	

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia*, &c. and in King Malcom II. Parliament were Rank'd thus, the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Mareschal. In King James VI. Time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, which Office is now joyn'd with the Treasurer; the Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Mareschal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State, the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. were the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Mareschal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1617, the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to Eight, and thus rank'd, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deput, and Master of Requests; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in Scotland as in England. At the Coronation of King Charles I. His Majesty, for preventing Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take place from all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland, should in Scotland take place of all those of the same Degree in England; but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of Scotland are to have the Precedency before all Peers of Great Britain of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created, after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King James V. by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the manner of their Proceeding was regulated, the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by Private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administer'd to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in 7 Years, so that there was a Rotation of the Juridical Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge; this oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament of *Paris*, to consist of a President and 14 fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards 4 extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they have 3 Clerks, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings; but as nothing Human is perfect, it soon

appear'd that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable; this occasioned several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King James VI. for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of King James VI. *Cap. 92.* it was enacted, That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy-Council, sometimes to proceed in Civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrets given, the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary. And *Cap. 93.* it is enacted, because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses Young Men without Gravity, Knowledge and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently try'd and examin'd by a Number of the said Lords, and if they find him not duly qualified, they are at liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found qualified; but notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of King Charles I. was so sensible of the Corruption of the Judges, that they insisted upon and obtained their ancient Privilege of having them chosen in Parliament; but this Privilege being again surrender'd in the Reign of King Charles II. which brought on the old Corruption, the Convention of States at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly that the Judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all Civil Causes are try'd, at stated Times, viz. from the first of *November* to the last of *February*; and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*.

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament and the Custom of the Nation, and where those are defective, they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigor of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice; they sit every Day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except Lords Days, and Mondays and Fridays are appointed wholly for the Causes of the Crown, and no other, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament.

liament, and their Sentences or Decrees are not valid except 9 Judges concur in it. When Causes come before them the Advocates are first heard on both sides, and the Debates are writ down by the Clerks; after which the Advocates are order'd to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debate the Matter among themselves. And when the Debates are over, the Lord Chancellor collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on his Right Hand, or in his Absence the President does it. For the more ready dispatch of Business they divide themselves into 4 Classes, 4 in each Class. There are two Houses, the inner and outer; in the outer House the Judges sit by Turns, but one of them continues a Week; in this House all Causes are originally heard: if the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or desired by either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him, or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncover'd and standing, except they be Lords of the Parliament, Privy-Counsellors, or the King or Queen's Advocate, but the latter goes out when Interlocutory Causes are argued. There is also a 4th Clerk, who is call'd Clerk of the Bills, he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the outer House, whose Business 'tis to sign those Petitions when he receives them; he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone in the outer House, but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argu'd by the Advocates on both sides, and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult; and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above mention'd. The Lord Chancellor only introduces Causes into the inner House; of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be referr'd to their Oath; the Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

The Names of the present Lords of Session are,

SIR Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Lord President,
Salary 800 l. per Annum.

Robert Dundas of Arncliffe,

Sir John Lawder of Fountain Hall,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

Erskine of Dun,

Lord Polwart,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forberglen,

Sir James Erskine of Grange,

Mr. James Murray of Bowhill,

Sir Francis Grant of Collin,

Mr. Dowgall Stewart of Blare-Hall,

Mr. James Mackenzie of Royleton,

Calderwood,

Salary 500 l. per Annum.

The Extraordinary Lords are,

James Duke of Queensberry.

William Marquis of Annandale.

Hugh Earl of Lowdon.

Earl of Isla.

They have no Salaries as Extraordinary Lords, but only the Privilege of Sitting and Judging.

The Clerks of Session are,

Sir James Dalrymple of Killoch

Mr. John Mackenzie of Dalbon.

Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury.

Sir James Justice of Crichton.

Mr. Robert Alexander.

Mr. Ja. Hamilton of Pencairtblane

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount per Annum to about 400 l. Sterling each.

There are 6 under Clerks, viz.

Gavin Hamilton.

James Nasmyth.

Thomas Hay,

William Wilson.

William Robertson.

Alexander Finlason.

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150 l. each per Annum.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them by the last Parliament, of being a Committee for planting

and valuing Tithes, for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose.

Their Clerk as they make up this Committee is Mr. George Euan, whose Perquisites may be worth 100 l. Sterling per Annum.

The Clerks of the Bills are,

Mr Alexander Anstruther of Newark Advocate.

Mr Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness.

Their Perquisites are about 400 l. per Annum each.

Lords of the Justiciary are

EARL of Ila, Lord-Justice-General, Salary 600 l. per Annum.

Mr James Erskine of Grange, Lord-Justice-Clerk, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Mr William Anstruther of that Ilk.

Mr Gilbert Elliot of Minto.

Mr James Ereskine of Grange.

Mr John Murray of Bowhill.

Mr Dougal Stuart of Blairhall.

John Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Alexander Ross, Clerk Depute, 40 l.

Scot of Ednam, heretable Coroner of Scotland.

William Alues Queen's Writer, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Michaelson, Keeper of the Register of Hornings, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

James Guthrie.

Thos. Montgomery.

James Henderson.

John Park, Dempster, Sal. 5 l. per Ann.

John Johnson

William Smith

Macers of the Court, Sal. each 10 l. per Ann.

Doorkeepers.

In this Court are try'd all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is committed to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Meum* and *Tuum*. The Jury consists of 12 Persons, and the Foreman is call'd the Chancellor of the Bench or Jury. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greatest part of the Jury were to be Peers, but they are now to be try'd as Peers of Great Britain. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor or Foreman, and the major part determines the Matter. This Court sits every Friday in the Afternoon during the Time of the Session or Term. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Counsel to plead for them in this Court.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, is Established by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, Anno Sexto Anne Regine. Entituled, *An Act for settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North part of Great Britain called Scotland*: Pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in *England* relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in her Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Court of *England*; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for Five years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

John Smith Esq;	Lord chief Baron.	Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.
John Scroop Esq;	} Barons.	Sal. to each 500 l.
Alexander Maitland Esq;		
John Clerk Esq;		
George Dalrymple Esq;		

Queen's Remembrancers.

John Tarver Esq;	} Sal. to each 100 l. per Ann.
William Stewart Esq;	

Attorneys of the Court.

John Beaumont Gent.	} Sal. to each 50 l. per Ann.
Richard Wood Gent.	

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, William Allenson Esq.
Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Clerks of the Pipe.

John Tyass Esq;
Colin Mackenzie Esq; } Sal. to each, 100 l. per Ann.

Auditors of the Revenue.

John Philip Esq;
Robert Arbuthnot Esq; } Sal. to each, 150 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Veitch, Presenter of Signatures. Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.
Sir James Mackenzie, Register of Signatures. Sal. 35 l. per Ann.
Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property-Roll. Sal. 35 l.
Mr. Alexander Kirkwood, Clerk of the Borough-Roll. Sal. 28 l.
Mr. William Bowles, Queen's Solicitor to the Court. Sal. 80 l. per
Annum; and for defraying the Charge of Prosecution 250 l.
Mr. William Montgomery Marechal. 80 l.

Robert Ballantine,
John Hog,
David Graham, } Macers of Exchequer. Sal 150 l.

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher. 11 l. 10 s.

James Stephens, Usher depute. 200 l.

William Dowle, Messenger. 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Robert Morison,
William Keith, } Door-keepers 30 l.

For Her Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such Indigent Persons as shall be approv'd by the Barons of the Exchequer to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Annum.

The Officers of State.

Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain.

Earl of Lowdown, Keeper of the Seal used in place of the Great-Seal.

Duke of Montrose, Lord Privy-Seal.

Earl of Glasgow, Lord Register; Salary 441 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, Sal. 1000 l.

Sir James Erskine of Grange, Lord Justice Clerk, Sal. 400 l.

Sir James Stuart,

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, } Queen's Solicitors, each 400 l. per Ann.

The Faculty of Advocates.

SIR David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate.

Sir James Stuart,

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, } Queen's Solicitors.

Sir James Stuart, Late Queen's Advocate.

<i>Mr.</i> William Dundas	<i>Mr.</i> John Belfches
<i>Mr.</i> William Baillie	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Ambercrombie
<i>Mr.</i> James Daes	<i>Mr.</i> John Mitchelson
<i>Sir</i> Patrick Hume	<i>Mr.</i> John Fleming
<i>Mr.</i> Robert Stuart	<i>Mr.</i> William Cunningham
<i>Mr.</i> Robert Bennet	<i>Mr.</i> George Hutcheson
<i>Mr.</i> Charles Gray	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Forester
<i>Sir</i> James Dalrymple	<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Wallace
<i>Mr.</i> Michael Lumidane	<i>Mr.</i> William Carmichael
<i>Mr.</i> John Menzies	<i>Mr.</i> William Forbes
<i>Mr.</i> Robert Cook	<i>Mr.</i> James Colvil
<i>Sir</i> David Forbes	<i>Mr.</i> Adam Watt
<i>Mr.</i> George Alexander	<i>Mr.</i> David Bethune
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<i>Sir</i> James Nasmiith	<i>Mr.</i> William Aytoun
<i>Mr.</i> James Leslie	<i>Mr.</i> John Spotfwood
<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Macleod	<i>Mr.</i> Isaac Fullertoun
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<i>Mr.</i> Robert Frazer	<i>Mr.</i> James Morison
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<i>Mr.</i> Matthew Mackell	<i>Mr.</i> Charles Binning
<i>Sir</i> Thomas Wallace	<i>Mr.</i> George Cruickshank
<i>Mr.</i> John Stuart <i>senior.</i>	<i>Mr.</i> Walter Stuart
<i>Mr.</i> Harry Robertson	<i>Mr.</i> James Graham
<i>Mr.</i> Archibald Hamiltoun	<i>Mr.</i> John Pringle
<i>Mr.</i> William Brodie	<i>Mr.</i> John Dundas
<i>Mr.</i> James Robertson	<i>Mr.</i> Adam Cunningham
<i>Mr.</i> John Horn	<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Halyburtoun.
<i>Mr.</i> James Gellie	<i>Mr.</i> David Areskin
<i>Mr.</i> Robert Pringle	<i>Sir</i> James Mac Kenzie
<i>Sir</i> Alexander Cumming	<i>Mr.</i> James Boswel
<i>Sir</i> Robert Forbes	<i>Mr.</i> John Elphinston
<i>Mr.</i> John Cunningham	<i>Mr.</i> John Falconer <i>Sen.</i>
<i>Mr.</i> John Fairholm	<i>Mr.</i> George Douglas
<i>Mr.</i> Robert Craig	<i>Mr.</i> Patrick Lieth
<i>Mr.</i> Mark Ker	<i>Mr.</i> Mungo Law
<i>Sir</i> Robert Douglas	<i>Mr.</i> John Falconer <i>Jun.</i>
<i>Mr.</i> William Black	<i>Mr.</i> William Fowlis
<i>Mr.</i> George Lessie	<i>Sir</i> John Areskin
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<i>Mr.</i> John Murray	<i>Mr.</i> Adam Colt
<i>Mr.</i> Simeon Mackenzie	<i>Mr.</i> Patrick Fullertoun
<i>Sir</i> Alexander Anstruther	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Menzies
<i>Mr.</i> Robert White	<i>Mr.</i> Archibald Ogilvie
<i>Mr.</i> James Stuart	<i>Mr.</i> Colin Mac Kenzie

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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 Mr. Alexander Falconer *Sen.*
 Mr. George Seatoun
 Mr. John Borthwick
 Mr. George Shaw
 Mr. John Mac Intosh
 Mr. James Craig
 Mr. Thomas Hope
 Mr. James Bethun
 Mr. David Plenderlieth
 Mr. Thomas Hamiltoun
 Mr. Harry Foulis
 Mr. Andrew Massie
 Mr. William Scot *Sen.*
 Sir John Murray
 Mr. James Baillie
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 Mr. Alexander Stevinson
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 Mr. William Stuart
 Mr. James Paterfon
 Mr. Hugh Wallace
 Mr. Alexander Campbell
 Mr. Robert Alexander
 Mr. Andrew Mac Dougal
 Mr. Charles Cochran
 Mr. Robert Dundas
 Mr. George Smallet
 Mr. John Hamilton
 Mr. John Kennedy
 Mr. Robert Dumbar
 Mr. Duncan Forbes

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Dean of the Faculty, Mr. Robert Bennet.
 The Treasurer, Mr. John Mitchelson.
 The Two Clerks, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Adam Colt.
 Three Curators of the Library, Mr. John Menzies, Mr. Alexander Falconer Jun., and Mr. John Carnegy.

The

The Keepers of the Library, Mr. John Spotswood, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Adam Colt.

The Keepers and other Officers of the Queen's Signet.

M R. David Erskin	} Keepers.
Mr. Charles Cockburn	
Mr. Henry Maul	} Deputy Keepers.
Mr. William Dalrymple	

Writers to the Queen's Signet.

Sir James Elphinstoun	John Stewart, <i>Senior</i> .
William Meinzie	Robert Campbell
John Mac Farlane	Mr. James Ure
Mr. William Sterling	Mr. Hen. Scrimzeour
William Paton	Alexander Cunningham
Mr. David Lione	Mr. George Adie
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Mungo Buchannan	Mr. Robert Hepburn
Alexander Glas	Roger Oswald
Hugh Somervell	Robert Fullerton
George Turnbull	John Cheifly
Andrew Kerr	Thomas Ellis
Charles Milne	Mr. William Wilfone
Mr. Arthur Forbes	George Cockburne
Charles Meinzie	Alex. Guthrie
James Baird	James Taylor
Alexander Fyffe	Alex. Alilone
John Stratan	Mr. William Robertoun
John Cunningham	John Auchterlony
Mr. Tho. Aikman	Andrew Halyburtoun
Colin Campbel	Patrick Scott
Mr. James Home	Andrew Sutherland
Adam Fullerton	William Alues
Mr. William Dallas	Sir Alexander Hamilton
Mr. John Montgomery	Robert Areskine
William Edmonstoun	Charles Bell

Robert Wallace
John Lumbdain
James Drummond
Mr. John Thomson
William Murray
Mr. James Cheyne
Ludovick Brodie
John Hamiltoun
Mr. Robert Dalrymple
Adam Smith
William Dalrymple
Mr. Aneas Eliphant

Mr. Henry Maule
William Kelfo
Mr. James Craig
John Ferguson
Robert Alexander
James Hutchinson
Mr. Charles Hope
William Seatone
Walter Riddel
George Faa
Charles Mastertoun.

The Lord Register and his Officers.

David Earl of Glasgow, Lord Clerk Register, Salery 444 l.
per Ann.

Mr. John Mackenzy,
Sir James Justice,
Mr. Alex. Gibson,

Mr. Robert Alexander,
Mr. Ja. Hamilton,
Mr. John Dalrymple.

Clerks to the Lord Clerk Register.

Sir James Mackenzie, and William Stewart, Deputies to the Register, as Clerks of Thesaury and Exchequer.

Sir Alexander Anstruther, and Sir James Wadderburn Deputies to the Register, as Clerks to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. James Nicholson,

Mr. James Sinclair,

Mr. Gilbert Mac Kay.

} Under Clerks of the Bills.

Mr. William Foulis, Clerk of the Registration of Seafins.

Mr. David Crawford, Clerk of the Admission of Notars.

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of Erroll, High Constable.

The Earl of Mareschal, High Mareschal.

The Earl of Kintore, Knight Mareschal, Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

The Officers of the Queen's Household.

Duke of Argyll, Heretable Great Master of the Queen's Household.

Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk, Depute.

Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtown, the Queen's Heretable Usher.

Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk, Queen's Heretable Carver and Master of the Household.

The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with the Date of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of Menstrie, 28 May, 1625. *Scotij Earl, Extinct.*

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628. *Ex.*

Michael Arnot of *that Ilk*, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig.

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694.

John Anstruther of *that Ilk*.

B.

Thomas Burnet of Lyes, 1 April 1626.

John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626. *Ex.*

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 September 1628.

James Balfour of Denmiln 1631.

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 February 1664. *Ex.*

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 October 1668.

William Bennet of Grubber, 18 November 1670.

George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July 1671. *Ex.*

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 February, 1680.

Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 December 1682.

Patrick Brown of Colistoun, 16 February, 1686.

James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. *E. of Braidalbin.*

John Catquhoun of Luls, 30 July 1625.

William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, 4 July 1627.

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 November 1627.

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 December 1627. *Ex.*

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.

James Carmichael of *that Ilk*, now Earl of Hindford.

David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 February 1663.

James Chalmers Son to Cults, 24 November 1664.

John Cunningham of Lamburghtoun, 21 September 1669.

Alexander Cunninghame of Corshil, 26 February 1672.

James Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679.

———— Cochran of Ochiltrie.

Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 Cockburn of *that* Ilk, 24 May 1671.
 Campbel of Aberuchil.
 Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, 3 Aug. 1673.
 Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.
 Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 Feb. 1702.
 Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703.

D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, *Ex.*
 Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. *now Earl of Stair.*
 David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June 1667.
 Douglass of Kilhead, 26 Feb. 1668.
 Dalmahoy of *that* Ilk, 12 Decemb. 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, 7 Novemb. 1685.
 Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 William Dunbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698.
 Hew Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.
 James Sutherland *alias* Dumbar of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
 James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.
 Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.
 Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.
 James Elphinstoun of Logie, 2 December 1701.
 Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666.

F.

George Forrester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, *now Lord.*
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.
 Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 29 September 1628, *an Irish Earl.*
 William Forbes of Craigivar, 20 April 1630.
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.
 Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.
 John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.
 Alexander Falconer *younger* of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670.
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.

John

John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.
Samuel Forbes of Foveron, 10 April 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1685.
Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625, *Ex.*
Ja. Gordon of Lefmoir, 2 September 1625.
William Grahame of Bracco, 28 September 1625, *Ex.*
John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, *S. E.*
Robert Gordon of Lochivar, 1 May 1626, *now Viscount Kenmore*
Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661.
William Grahame of Grathmore, 28 June 1665.
Alexander Gilmoire of Craigmiller, 1 February 1672.
Robert Grierison of Lag, 28 March 1685.
John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
James Graunt *Advocat*, 10 August 1688.
Tho. Gibson, son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 Dec. 1702.
William Gordon of Dalphoillie, 8 February 1704.
Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 December 1705.
William Gordoun of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
James Gray *Esq*; 5 March 1707.

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1628.
Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628, *Ex.*
Patrick Hume of Polwarth, *now Earl of Marchmont*
Tho. Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663.
John Henderlon of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
Sir William Hamilton of Presttoun.
James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670, *Ex.*
Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, 28 February 1668.
Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 25 January 1671.
Alexander Hope of Keife, 30 May 1672.
John Hall of Dunglafs, 8 October 1687.
George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
Patrick Hume of Lumsdane, 31 December 1697.
William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 February 1703.
Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
John Hume of Blaccader, 25 January 1671.
Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707.

I.

Robert Innes of *that Ilk*, 29 May 1625, whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.

George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.

Samuel Johnston of Elphinstoun, 18 February 1628, Ex.

Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628.

Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672.

Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1686.

James Inglis of Cramond, 22 March 1687.

John Johnston of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.

Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.

John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664.

John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.

Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.

Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.

David Kinloch of *that Ilk*, 5 September 1685.

Francis Kinlock of Gilmartoun, 16 September 1686.

Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, Ex.

Jo. Lesly of Wardis, 1 September 1625, Ex.

John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.

Alexander Lindsay, of Evelick 15 April 1666.

William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.

William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.

Robert Lawrie of Maxweltoun, 27 March 1685.

Alixander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.

John Lauder of Idingtoun, 17 July 1688.

James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699.

John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625.

Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, Ex.

John Moncrief of *that Ilk*, 2 April 1626, Ex.

William Murray of Clermonth, 1 July 1626.

Donal Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, Lord Rea.

John Maxwel of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.

James Mac Gill of Cranstoun Riddle, 18 July, 1627.

Robert

Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, *S. L.*
 John Mac Kenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628, *Earl of Cromarty.*
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Inglittoun, 2 June 1664, *Ex.*
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myritoun, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of *that Ilk*, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, *S. E.*
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of *that Ilk*, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myreton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mac Kenzie, *Son to the Earl of Cromarty*, 8 Feb. 1704.
 Kenneth Mac Kenzie, *also Son to the said Earl with*
his Grandfather Sir John Mac Kenzie of Tarbets, } 8 Feb. 1704.
precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627, *now Lord.*
 John Nicolson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629.
 Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637, *Ex.*
 Patrick Nisbet of Cragentinny, 2 December 1669.
 Thomas Nicolson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700.
 John Nicolson of Tullicultry, *Ex.*
 Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March 1704.
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29 September 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnoullie, 24 April 1626, *Ex.*
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, *S. L.*
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701.

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 February 1628.
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 Aug. 1651.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.
 Hugh Paterlon of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.
 William Patterlon of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.
 John Riddel of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.
 John Richardson of Pancaitland, 13 November 1630.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704.
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627. now E. of Mount Stuart
 — Sinclair of Kinnaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April 1630, Ex.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 January 1631.
 — Sinclair of Canisbay,
 Jo. Skeen of Currihill.
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stuart, second Son to the } 23 September 1681, S. E.
 Earl of Murray.
 William Sharp of Scotscraig, 21 April 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchruthel, 8 May 1685.

M

John

John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stuart of Allenback, 15 August 1687.
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stuart of Culnells, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

John Weems of *that* Ilk, 28 May 1625, now E. of *Weems*.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pittretrie, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 December 1697.
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707.
 John Widderburn of Blacknefs, 9 August 1704.
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.
 George Wishart, 17 June 1706.

Total 238.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

WAS establish'd by the 20th Act of the Parliament of Scotland, in the Reign of King William, Anno. Dom. 1699, and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent under the Privy-Seal: But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-master of Great Britain, by,

George Maine, Manager in Scotland, Sal. 200 l. Sterling per An.
 His Accomptant's Salary, 50 l. per Annum.
 A Clerk 50 l. per Annum.
 The Clerks-Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.
 Three Letter-Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

Commissioners and other Officers of her Majesty's Customs, &c.

SIR Alexander Rigby,
 Lionel Norman, Esq;
 William Boyd, Esq;
 Tho. Fullertoun, Esq;
 John Kent, Esq;

Commissioners, each 400 l. per Ann.

Joseph Beughton, Esq; Secretary Salary, 300 l.
 John Cruckshanks Comptroller General, 300 l.

2000

Charle

Cap XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

179

Charles Graydon, Receiver General, 530 l.

Bry. Levens,
Edw. Lewis, } His Clerks.
Dan. Hunt.

John Short Accomptant General, 300 l.

Charles Eyre, Agent and Solicitor, 200 l.

The Commissioners of the Excise in North-Britain.

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;
John Whetham, Esq;
David Rofs, Esq;
Alexander Forbes, Esq;
James Boyle, Esq; } Commissioners, Salary 400 l.

The Revenues of the Crown of Scotland, which fall under the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury as they are stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows.

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, and now } l.
farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the } 50000
same manner as in England may amount to ————

The Customs have been lett at 34000 l. and are now } l.
in Time of War lett for 28500 l. with a Condition in the } 50000
Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasury }
may let a new Lease and may amount to ————

The Crown Rents about ———— 5500

The Casualty and Superiorities and Compositions at the }
Exchequer communibus Annis about ———— 3000

The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 l. but if collected may }
amount to ———— 2000

The Imposition for Coinage ———— 1500

Land-Tax is now 35000 l. and to make it equal with }
the 4 shill. per Pound in England 'tis propos'd to be ———— 48000

160000

Of the Commissariat Courts.

The chief of these Courts is held at Edinburgh, and consists of Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lies an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of Edinburgh are, Sir James Elphinston of Logie, Sir James Smollet of Bonil, Sir Andrew Home Advocate, Mr. William Brody Advocate, each 70 l. per Annum.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts,

M 2

not

not exceeding the Value of 100 *l. Scots*. There lies an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Courts of Judicature. They Judge also in Thefts, Murders, and other capital Crimes, if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time elapse, the Cause is brought before the Justice General or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were anciently Hereditary, that Office being conferr'd upon Families for Eminent Service to the Publick, and being always profitable; it gavethose Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires, upon which Account King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* purchas'd most of 'em from the Proprietors, after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

Of the Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murder, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bailiff of the Regality.

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony, and anciently they judg'd and condemn'd Criminals to Death within their own Jurisdictions, being infeoff with a Power of Pit and Gallows.

Of the Burroughs of Scotland.

The Burroughs are of 3 sorts, viz. Royal Burroughs, Boroughs of Regality, or Boroughs of Barony. The Royal Burroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade and other Things relating to their Corporations. *Edinburgh* sends 2 Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends one. These Conventions are held in the chief Boroughs by Turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Boroughs is, by a Provost or Mayor, 4 Bailiffs or Aldermen, a Dean of *Gild*, who is Chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer, and a Common-Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually; the Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Convener, and he has Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Boroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferiour to Royal Boroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Boroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

It appears by History that the *Scots* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Ancients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels; for this Reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britains* and *Picts*, and in regard of his Success they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots* Kings were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians* or ancient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces genere praestans*, i. e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains, who, as is evident from History, were then the *Phylarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei* or Heads of Tribes, according to Bishop *Lesly*; and indeed it is no Wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus* under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots* Kings for several Ages, viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain by the *Scots* Histories and Acts of Parliament, that our Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they cou'd do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates; but since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord-Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all the Officers are nam'd by the Sovereign, as in the standing-Army, a thing unknown in *Scotland* till within this last Hundred Years; for before that Time, all the Subjects

were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended; and by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs, were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks, for the Defence of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing-Army needless; for in case of a Defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by Turns, and in case of an Offensive War, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for the most part commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had that Great Council at hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispence immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it; which being many times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes not considering that those very Persons who were the Members of Parliament were also the Commanders in the Army, and by consequence at hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse, to be in readiness, with 40 Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any part of his Dominions against Foreign Invasion or Intestine Rebellion, and by this Act the King was empower'd to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy-council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allow'd to appoint the Days of Rendezvous, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was 6 pence a Day, and of a Horseman 18 pence, and each Horse was to be of 10 Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the sort that ever was settled in *Scotland*; for by the Old Constitution, as has been mention'd already, all Men betwixt 60 and 16 were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should require; but when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were ungrateful to the Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvous, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the antient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in consideration of a present Levy of 2797 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

The standing Forces of Scotland are as follows.

David Earl of Leven, Lieutenant General and Commander in chief of her Majesty's Forces.

Lieutenant Generals, { William Marquis of Lothian,
James Maitland,
George Hamilton,
John Earl of Craford,
Sir William Douglas.

Muster Master, Mr. Robert Ruther,
Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Straton,
Adjutant-General, Colonel George Somervail,
Intendant of Invalids, Lochort,
Chief Engineer, Captain Drury,
Physician-General, Doctor Stuart,
Surgeon Major, George Preston,
Clerk to the Court-Martial, William Stuart,
Secretary of War, Captain John Aitkin.

Troop of Horse-Guards.

John Duke of Argile, Colonel and Captain-General of her Majesty's Forces in Spain.

Lieutenant Col. { Lord John Kerr,
James Bruce Esq;

Majors, { Sir James Campbell,
Peter Campbell Esq;

Four Brigadiers, 4 Sub-Brigadiers, 4 Trumpets, Solicitor, Kettle Drum, 106 Gentlemen.

Troop of Grenadier-Guards.

John Earl of Craford Colonel, — Turner Lieut. Colonel, Hubbard Major; Captains 2, Lieutenants 2, Cornet. 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Drums, 50 Grenadiers.

A Regiment of Dragoons.

Honourable William Kerr, Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir John Johnston of Westerraw. Major, Dowglass, Brother to the Earl of Morton. Quarter-Master, The Regiment consists of 6 Troops, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, a Drum, and 24 Dragoons each.

Another Regiment of Dragoons of the same Number.

James E. of Hindford Colonel. *Sir Robert Pollock* Lieutenant-Colonel. *Major Hamilton of Raploch*. . . . Quarter-Master.

A Regiment of Foot Guards.

William, Marquis of Lothian Col. Honourable Brigadier *John Stewart* Lieut. Col. And *Corbet* Major. 2 Adjutants. . . . Surgeon-Major. *Jo. Merry*. Drum-Major. It consists of 12 Companies, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 70 Centinels each; and 2 Companies of Grenadiers, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 70 Centinels each. The Colonel's Company has 2 Lieutenants.

An Independant Company, *Alex. Campbell* of *Finab* Captain, consisting of 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Piper, and 100 Centinels.

A Regiment of Foot, *Alex. Grant* of *Grant*, Jun. Colonel. *James Campbell*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *William Clepen*, Major. Aid-Major. It consists of 12 Companies, of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and and 59 Centinels each. And a Company of Grenadiers, of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 24 Grenadiers.

Two Companies more for preserving the Peace in the *Highlands*, consisting of 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 100 Men each. The Captains are Lieutenant-Colonel *William Grant*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Duncan Mackenzie*.

Another Regiment of Foot, for preserving the Peace, *John Lord Strathnaver* Colonel. It consists of the same number of Officers and Soldiers with the former.

Another Regiment of Foot, in Garrison at *Fort William*, where- of Lieut. General *James Maitland*, the Governor is Col. *Robert Keeth* Lieut. Colonel. *Sir William Gordon*, and *Sir James Campbell*, Majors. This Regiment consists of 12 Companies, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 59 Centinels each. A Company of Grenadiers, of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum, 59 Grenadiers, with a Chaplain, Surgeon, Marshal, Store-keeper, Gunner, 2 Montrosses, Smith and Servant, Carpenter and Servant.

The Artillery Company. *Jo. Slezer* Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Bombardeer, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and 6 Practitioners.

Edinburgh Castle.

David Earl of Leven, Constable, Governor, and Captain of it.

Colonel James Stuart, Deputy Governor.

Major James Colt, First Lieutenant and Major.

Francis Lindsay, Second Lieutenant.

Henry Machenzie, Third Lieutenant.

James Smith,

James Pringle, } Ensigns.

Thomas Arthur,

John Ross, Store-keeper.

Ja. Rob, Dep. Store-keeper.

Mr. John Fleming, Chaplain.

John Knox, Surgeon.

Charles Hay, Master Gunner.

Serlin Castle. John Earl of Mar, Hereditary Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel John Areskin, Deputy Governor. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, Store-keeper, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drums, 3 Gunners, and 200 Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle. Archbald Earl of Isla Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drum, 100 Centinels.

Blackness Castle. Earl of Dunmore Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, Gunner, Porter, 50 Centinels.

The Guard on the same Foot with England.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland

The Scots never abounded in Naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherways a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a competency of Ships of War. This must be in part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet.

Ille pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c

And a little lower,

Non fossa & muris patriam, sed Marte tueri.

Another reason may be, That their Wars being for most part Defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the necessity of the Naval Force. But that they did not altogether

ther neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140 Act of King *James I.* By which 'tis ordain'd That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Gallies, and maintain them according to their ancient Tenor; and all the Lands which lay within five Miles of the Coast, should contribute to their Maintainance.

With these Gallies they defended their Coasts, and sometime invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and Others in the Face, is evident from History: For, in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which invaded our Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood of Largo*, a noted Sea-Captain, in the *Frith*, near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated *Sir Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton* a *Scott* Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mark from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had kill'd his Father and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' Condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the time of Peace, surpriz'd, at the instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ships taken.

The Main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, That their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreased their Naval Force, were either Minors or engag'd in War with *England*, or Intestine Broils at Home, as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III. IV. and V.* Queen *Mary* and King *James VI.* During whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the reasons not only for the neglect, but for the decay of the Naval Force of *Scotland* are so obvious, that 'tis needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* sits in *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom, where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has for most part since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom, particularly in the Family of *Lennox*, and in the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty Hereditary in some great Families, as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton*

ap. XIII. Scotland, now North Brittain.

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Steward Justiciary and Admiral of Orkney, and his Deputies
are his Brother Mr. Robert Douglass and Mr. Stuart.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Earl of Weems Lord Vice Admiral of Scotland, and Agent for
the Trade of Scotland, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Alexander Bayn of Logie, Secretary.

Mr. Robert Forbes } Advocates, are Judges of the Admiralty.

Mr. James Crahan }

Mr. John Elphinston is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

Of the Herald's Office.

This Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons as merited this Distinction by their Service to the Country in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or Merit; they are also to take care of Distinctions betwixt the Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets, and to give additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief of those Heralds is call'd Lyon King of Arms, because the Lyon is the Royal Arms of Scotland; it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which Bishop Lesley gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord Drummond was forfeited in 1515 for striking the Lyon, and narrowly escaped the Loss of his Life and Dignity. Linneus, Spei-
del, and some other Learned Men, say, That the Scots and Picts were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to Jacob's giving Marks and Distinction to his Sons when he Bless'd them, as to Judah a Lyon, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the Germans, and some give it to the Romans, as others do to the Goths and Vandals; but the digesting of it into an Art is ascrib'd to the Emperors Charlemain and Frederick Barbarossa. Before the Union of the Crowns, the Scots, in Testimony of their Friendship to the French, did much imitate them in their Heraldry, but since that time they have imitated the English. The Lyon and his Brethren the Heralds did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which us'd to be done in Scotland with great Solemnity the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteem'd than at present, and seldom conferr'd but on Persons of extraordinary Merit; their ancient Orders of Knighthood were those of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, and Banrents or Bannerets created under the Royal Standard for gallant Actions

Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner; Knights Baronets were first instituted by King James VI. to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon, to which is appended in a Scutcheon Argent, a Saltir Azur, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their Knights Batchelors are the same with those of *England*.

The Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Thistle, Revived in the Reigns of James VII. and of Her present Majesty.

In the Reign of King James VII.

James Earl of Perth, then L.
Chancellor of Scotland.
George Duke of Gordon.
James Earl of Arran, now Duke
Hamilton.
Alexander Earl of Murray.
John Earl of Melford, then Prin-
cipal Secretary of State.
Kennet Earl of Seaforth.
George Earl of Dumbarton.
Sir David Nairn Bar. Secretary to the Order.
Usher of the Thistle.

In the Reign of Queen Anne.

John Duke of Athol.
William Marquis of Annandale,
George Earl of Orkney.
James Earl of Seafield.
William Marquis of Lothian.
Charles Earl of Orrery.
John Earl of Marr.
Hugh Earl of Loudoun.
Earl of Stairs.

The Lord Lyon and the rest of the Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms

Sir Alexander Areskin Lord Lyon, King at Arms.

Heralds

- 1 Henry Frazer, Ross.
- 2 James Barr, Albany.
- 3 Walter Melvill, Rothsay.
- 4 James Steel, Ilay.
- 5 James Freebairn, Snadown.
- 6 Alex. Drummond, Marchmont.

Pursuivants.

- 1 James Guthrie, Dingwall.
- 2 William Hume, Unicorn.
- 3 Robert Brown, Carrick.
- 4 Charles Areskin, Bute.
- 5 John Areskin, Ormond.
- 6 John Turner, Kintyre.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Officer higher than a Preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the Scots Historians have asserted this to have been their Primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century; and tho' what they said of their ancient Ministers call'd *Culdees*, who were no other but Presbyters that liv'd either in seperate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some Learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections concerning the *Scotish History*, that there were such in Scotland very early, and that they continu'd, without being totally subdu'd by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the 14th Century. And that the Church of Scotland was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According to this Form of Government the Kingdom is divided into 13 Provincial Synods, viz.

Provinciial Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.
I. Lothian and Tweddale, containing,	1 Edinburgh	31
	2 Linlithgow	19
	3 Biggar	12
	4 Peebles	13
	5 Dalkeith	16
	6 Haddington	16
	7 Dumbar	10 117
II. Merse and Tiviotdale,	1 Dunse	11
	2 Chirnside	14
	3 Kelsae	10
	4 Jedburg	15
	5 Selkirk	11
	6 Erffilton	10 71

III. Drum-

III. Drumfrees,	1	Midlebee	12
	2	Lochmaben	15
	3	Penpont	9
	4	Drumfrees	18
IV. Galloway,	1	Kircubright	16
	2	Wigton	10
	3	Stranrawer	11
V. Glasgow and Aire,	1	Aire	28
	2	Irwin	19
	3	Paisley	16
	4	Hamilton	15
	5	Lanerk	13
	6	Glasgow	19
	7	Dumbarton	17
VI. Argyle,	1	Denoon	8
	2	Campbelton	10
	3	Inverary	8
	4	Kilmoir	12
	5	Skie	11
VII. Perth,	1	Dunkeld	20
	2	Perth	21
	3	Dumblane	12
	4	Stirling	12
	5	Auchterarder	15
VIII. Fife,	1	Dumfermline	20
	2	Kirkaldy	17
	3	Couper	20
	4	St. Andrews	23
IX. Angus and Mearns,	1	Meegle	14
	2	Dundee	17
	3	Forfar	10
	4	Brechen	18
	5	Aberbrothock	11
	6	Merns or Fordoun	16
X. Aberdeen.	1	Kincardine	15
	2	Aberdeen	21
	3	Alford	16
	4	Garioch	15
	5	Deer	13
	6	Turreff	10
	7	Fordice	8
	8	Ellen	8

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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XI. Murray,	1	Strathbogie	11	
	2	Elgin	13	
	3	Forreſs	10	
	4	Inverneſs	13	
	5	Abernethie	5	
	6	Aberlour	7	59
XII. Roſs,	1	Chanry	7	
	2	Tain	9	
	3	Dingwal	13	
	4	Dornoch	9	38
XIII. Orkney,	1	Caithneſs	12	
	2	Orkney	18	
	3	Zetland	12	42

Provincial Synods 13.

Presbyteries 68.

Parishes 938.

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister or Ministers, when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elders Business is to assist the Minister in visiting the Congregation upon occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accus'd to appear before them, they hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according as the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure entue 'tis proportion'd to the Nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it; if it has given publick Offence, publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same manner, their Office is to take care of the Poor, and to see that the Charity of the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly apply'd; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, &c. except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualify'd Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court is Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table or debarring from it in their respective Parishes; the Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolutions to renew and perform their Baptismal Covenant by

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coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court there lies an Appeal to the Presbytry, if any person think themselves injured by their Censures, and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of Obstinate Offenders or of such as by reason of their Quality either will not submit or are improper to be censured by this Court before the Presbytry. In Country Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's Day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Conveniency.

The Presbyteries, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Preses*, or Chair-man, for such time as they think fit; the Person so chosen is call'd Moderator, and his Business is to regulate their Proceedings according to the general Rules of the Scripture and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any thing comes to a Vote, and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are try'd Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People. They take care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts, for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Tryal of their Learning and of their other Qualifications, or admit them, if they have been Ordain'd, elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyteries, &c. They also try and license Young Men who offer themselves to Tryal, and are by the Presbytry requir'd so to do, in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it: They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew*, Divinity, Philosophy, Church History, Chronology, and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for the Tryal on all those Heads, they approve or reject them as they see Cause, the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is call'd afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judge of Causes, for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflict'd upon any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance; this Sentence is seldom pronounc'd, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the meeting of each Presbytry, which is once per Month at least, and this is found to be of very good use

oblige the Ministers to keep to a constant Exercise of their Learning and other Ministerial Abilities, wherein any Decay or Neglect wou'd soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditor. When they Ordain a Minister, they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a Probationer; and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytery or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto Jesus Christ for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church, and of his entering upon the Ministry out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish, they meet twice a Year, chuse their own Moderator, the Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District, to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books; they likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyteries may not think proper for them to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater Good of the Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, there lyes an Appeal to the General Assembly.

This General Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders Deputed from every Presbytry of the Nation, the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferiour Church Judicatories, and make Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Preses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government, but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his presence there necessary by the Constitution; they are impower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per Ann.* and there lyes no appeal from them. In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer: They can inflict no Temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures: They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easy, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members and act with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline or Government of the Church of *Scotland*; and therefore such Princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution, but whenever the people recover'd their Liberty they return'd to it.

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